Newport Mercury.

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The Newport Mercury,

—PUBLISHED BY—

JOHN P. SANBORN,

272 Thames, Cor. Pelham St.,

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and thirtieth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well-selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: $2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

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Local Matters.

A City Hall in Prospect.

Some time ago, it will be remembered, the City Council appointed a special committee to hunt up and report upon a suitable site for a new city hall and that is the last that was heard of the matter. From outside parties, however, we find that the committee are keeping their instructions in mind and it is probable that a report will be made before long. Numerous sites have been offered for the committee's consideration and it is not unlikely that when the report is made it may be accompanied by recommendations which will meet with popular favor. Following are some of the sites offered:

Mrs. Duncan Pell's estate on Mary street; Gov. C. C. Van Zandt's estate on Pelham and Mill streets; the William H. Ashhurst estate, corner Bellevue Avenue and Beach street; the Joshua Sayer estate on Pelham, Spring and Mill streets; the Nichols estate on Marlboro' and Farewell street; the Coe estate, so called, on Thames street; the Caleb Johnson estate on Thames and Cross streets, at the junction of Bridge, and Charles P. Barber's estate on Mill and Frank streets.

Thus it will be seen that several most excellent sites have already been offered, which is a most encouraging first-step. The Coe estate has long been talked of as being one of the best available sites for a new City Hall, but with the growing feeling that such an institution, which, judging from the past, will have to serve the future citizens of Newport for many generations, should not be located on Thames street, it is probable some of the other offers will receive equally favorable consideration. The Van Zandt and Sayer estates, if united, would certainly make a most imposing site, fronting, as it does, upon three good streets—Spring, Pelham and Mill—and it might prove the happy medium between those who want Thames street and those who want to go on to the Hill.

The Van Zandt mansion could be moved to the upper part of the lot, in a line with Burlingham's Hall, leaving with the Sayer property, a square of some forty thousand feet, accessible to all. But there are other excellent sites yet to be considered, therefore it may be best not to anticipate.

Literary Society.

The last meeting of the Young People's Literary Club connected with the United Congregational Church was held at the residence of Mr. Peleg Bosworth, on Spring street, Tuesday evening, Miss Bosworth acting as the hostess. A most delightful evening was passed. The principal readers of the evening were Col. F. G. Harris, Mr. Geo. A. Littlefield, Miss Mary Wood, Miss Buttrick, Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, and Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, Jr. The two latter, who are members of the Unity Club, read in a most delightfully entertaining manner a scene from Sheridan's Rivals. Mrs. Geo. A. Littlefield favored the audience with two charming songs, and Mr. Alfred G. Langley rendered some excellent instrumental music. The next meeting of the Club will be held on the first Monday evening in October, at which time the three committees appointed Tuesday evening are expected to be ready to make full reports. The first committee to report a list of officers are: Mr. H. B. Wood, Mrs. Felix Peckham and Capt. J. P. Cotton. The committee on place of meetings consists of Col. F. G. Harris, Miss Mary Wood and Mr. B. B. H. Sherman. The committee on course of reading and study for next winter consists of Rev. F. F. Emerson, Miss Lizzie Hammett and Mr. Geo. A. Littlefield.

On Friday, May 4th, in Bryer's Exchange 158 Thames St., a large stock of men and boys' clothing will be offered for sale, which was saved from the late fire at 553 Broadway, N. Y. This stock is to be sold by order of the insurance companies.

Yesterday was the first real spring like day of the season.

Arbor Day.

The School Committee has very wisely determined to set the general public a very worthy example by giving practical evidence of a deep interest in the suggestions made by Governor Davis in his proclamation concerning Arbor Day. His Excellency appointed Friday, the 4th proximo, as Arbor Day and at the last meeting of the school Board a special committee consisting of Messrs. Van Horne, Sanborn and Harris with Superintendent Littlefield, was appointed to arrange for a celebration of the day. This committee has arranged a programme which we believe every citizen will be interested in and approve. On Friday morning all the schools will assemble as usual in the several rooms and buildings and except in the cases of the High school and the schools in Coddington and Lenthal buildings, the several teachers will have exercises in each room appropriate to the day. Extracts from works on the desirability of tree-culture will be read to and by the scholars and appropriate songs will be sung. In the Coddington, Lenthal and High School buildings, the several classes or schools of each will assemble together. At the Mill street building the scholars will assemble in the large hall and the children, in the presence of the City Council, the School Committee and citizens, will sing two or three selections and listen to brief remarks by some of the visitors. At the Lenthal school building the exercises will be in charge of Mr. H. W. Clarke who, together with Mr. Thomas Galvin, will set out some trees on those grounds.

In the afternoon there will be public services in the vicinity of Equality Park. All the boys of the public schools, above the primary grades, will march in procession from Mill street building to the head of Broad street, and there, with the girls who will have assembled, sing a couple of songs. Trees are to be planted on each side of Broadway. A stand is to be erected on Equality Park and brief addresses made by some members of the City Council and others.—Such a programme successfully carried out cannot fail to interest the public or fail to impress one and all with the importance of the lesson which it is proposed to teach.

The Half Hour Club.

The Half Hour Club held its last regular meeting Thursday evening, with the following highly enjoyable programme of music:—

1 March Dr. T. W. Wood, Jr., violin; Mr. H. B. Wood, Cello; Misses Sarah L. and Carrie W. Crandall, piano.
2 Quartette "Lullaby by Barnby" Misses Fry and Martland, Messrs. Seabury and Frank.
3 Bass-solos Mr. Frank a. The Brook and the Wave. b. The Lament. Music by Mr. Scott
4 Piano Solo Mr. Coen
5 Serenade Dr. T. W. Wood, Jr., violin; Mr. H. B. Wood, cello; Mr. J. L. Frank, flute; Miss S. Crandall, piano; Mr. C. P. Scott, organ.
6 Piano Duet Misses S. L. and C. W. Crandall
7 Soprano Solo "Waiting" H. Millard Miss Pamela Fry.
8 Piano Solo Mr. C. P. Scott
9 Quartette "Good Night" C. Pinsuti Misses Fry and Martland, Messrs. Seabury and Frank.

After the concert, came the usual refreshments and social singing. Large opportunity for conversation and social intercourse was given. The attendance was larger than ever before. Upon motion of Mr. Fred M. Hammett and Mr. L. D. Davis, votes of thanks were extended to the musicians of the evening and to the officers of the Club.

The work of tunneling Ruggles avenue for the Ochre Point sewer has been begun and is attracting considerable attention. According to the original plan the tunnel was to extend from Coggeshall avenue to Wetmore avenue, the rest of the distance in Ruggles avenue — from Wetmore avenue to Lawrence avenue—to be an open cut, but as this would necessitate the shutting off from the public one of the most popular summer drives, the Highway committee have decided to extend the tunnel clear through to Lawrence avenue. By this means Ruggles and Wetmore avenues will remain unencumbered for summer driving, a fact which should be appreciated by summer residents and town's people alike. The additional expense will be little if any more as the open cut would have had to be of great depth.

Mr. Henry D. Spooner was taken suddenly ill at his tailoring rooms in the Gas Light building Thursday while engaged in his regular athletic exercises, and he had to be removed to his home on Appleby street on a mattress. The physician pronounced it a rupture or severe strain of the muscles of the back, but thought that after a few days of quiet he would be able to return to his business. The latest reports yesterday, however, gave his condition as unchanged.

E. J. Patterson and family, of New York, have taken possession of the Malcom cottage on Kay street for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Rose have been entertaining Block Island friends at their residence on Bay View avenue this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sheldon are expected at their Newport cottage for the season next week.

NEWPORT ARTILLERY COMPANY.

One-Hundred Forty-Seventh Annual Meeting—Major Barker Declines Re-election to go on the Governor's Staff.—Officers Elected.

The Newport Artillery Company held its 147th annual meeting at the Armory on Clark street, Tuesday evening. Col. Jere W. Horton presided, and after the regular monthly business had been transacted read an interesting communication from Rev. Thatcher Thayer, D. D., the chaplain of the company. The collection for the Thayer beneficial fund was then taken up, after which occurred the annual election of officers. The officers were unanimously re-elected down to the major, to which Major A. A. Barker declined re-election, he having accepted an appointment on Governor-elect Taft's staff. This resulted in the promotion of Capt. Geo. C. Shaw to Major and of Second Sergeant Geo. A. Tilley to Captain. First Sergeant E. H. Tilley also declined re-election and Sergeants Herbert Bliss, J. D. Richardson, Jr., and John Stacy were respectively promoted. Marker Chas. T. Bliss and Corporal W. H. Schwarz were elected sergeants and private Geo. E. Coman assistant sergeant. The officers elected are as follows:

Colonel—Jere W. Horton.
Lieutenant Colonel—George A. Brown.
Major—George C. Shaw, vice A. A. Barker, declined a re-election.
Captain—George A. Tilley, vice Shaw, promoted.
Quartermaster—Henry C. Stevens, Jr.
Adjutant—John H. Wetherell.
Paymaster—Edward T. Bosworth.
Commissary—William T. Stevens.
Surgeon—Stephen H. Sears.
Assistant Surgeon—George E. Coman.
Chaplain—Rev. Thatcher Thayer.
Assistant Paymaster—John H. Stacy.
Assistant Commissary—John L. Nason.
First Sergeant—Herbert Bliss, vice E. H. Tilley, declined a re-election.
Second Sergeant—John D. Richardson, Jr.
Third Sergeant—Albert A. Stacy.
Fourth Sergeant—Charles T. Bliss.
Fifth Sergeant—William H. Schwarz.

The Newport Incandescent Electric Light Co.

At a meeting of the corporators of the Newport Incandescent Electric Light Company, held Tuesday, Messrs. Fred. Tompkins, H. Audley Clarke, Thos. Dunn, Howard Smith and J. D. Richardson were elected a temporary board of managers, with Mr. Tompkins chairman. The Board of Managers then held a meeting at which it was decided to purchase of Clark H. Burdick the stone building and 5000 square feet of land on Coddington Wharf for their electric station and contracted for a steam plant of 150 horse power. Mr. H. F. Kellogg was engaged as foreman of construction and the work will be pushed to an early completion. The Company was fortunate in being able to purchase already built exactly what was wanted for a station, as much time and expense is thereby saved. The various business houses along the streets are being wired and the company expect to be in working order in a short time.

Rev. J. A. Brocket of New Bedford delivered a lecture on "The power of music and the grandeur of song," before the Shiloh Baptist church Thursday evening which was highly appreciated by all present. Rev. Mr. Brocket was accompanied by Edwin A. Douglass, Esq., of New Bedford, who made an introductory address taking for his subject, "The Elevation of the Race," and his eloquent remarks were listened to with great interest. At the close of the lecture Rev. Mr. Brocket by request gave his imitations of the æolian instrument, representing 17 different sounds, which was highly enjoyed. Refreshments were served and the church fund was considerably increased by the proceeds.

Mr. Simon Koschny, who recently established himself in the confectionery and ice cream business at 232 Thames street, is rapidly coming to the lead in his line. He provided the collation for the Odd Fellows' entertainment Thursday evening, for the Washington Commandery installation last month and for most of the larger entertainments given during the winter, in all of which the best of satisfaction has been the result.

Mr. George H. Carr is making a success of the sale of second-hand books. He has now a great variety of English, American and French historical and literary works, which the residents of Middletown, Portsmouth and Jamestown, as well as of Newport, will find very desirable for summer or winter reading and for supplying wants in their home libraries.

Mr. J. J. Flood, one of our enterprising young men, is making a strong effort to get a "switch-back" railway or summer toboggan at the Beach for the coming season. These railways are in use at Coney Island, Saratoga, and other summer resorts and have been found exceedingly popular in every instance.

Mr. Clarence B. Hogan will assume charge of the out-of-town Sunday papers again to-morrow. Up to a couple of weeks ago Mr. Hogan had had full management of this business for several years and always gave general satisfaction.

The Cliff Cottage Hotel and Cottages will be opened about the first of June and they will be managed this year by Mrs. Messer. The prospects are bright for a good season.

FORTY YEARS A SAILOR.

How Henry Wixon Became Henry Dawson—Incidents and Accidents in a Sailor's Life.—A Story of Merchant and Naval Service.—A Generous Friend.

An item which appeared in the newspapers a few weeks ago, to the effect that Henry Dawson of Newport, R. I., a veteran of the Mexican war, had been granted an increase of pension, created considerable interest as no such person had ever been known here, and it was generally concluded that some other Newport must have been meant. Inquiries plied in the right direction, however, finally resulted in finding the man referred to, though his name is no longer Henry Dawson, and an interview with him, by a MERCURY reporter, brought out an interesting story worthy of a chapter in Dana's famous "Two Years before the Mast."

The gentleman's right name, and the one by which he is now known, is Capt. Henry Wixon and he lives on the Old Colony railroad, between Poplar and Elm streets, in a pleasant two-story dwelling recently presented to his little daughter by Mr. George Babcock Hazard. This daughter, it will be remembered was permanently crippled a few years ago by an accidental escape of steam in one of our public school buildings.

Captain Wixon is a native of Cape Cod and has always been a sea-faring man. Beginning his career as a mackerel-man when a mere boy at home, he early entered the merchant service with which, including his naval service, he was identified for over forty years, making six trips around the world. His last voyage was from Elizabethport to this port about six years ago, as master of the Ann Turner. His explanation of how he is entitled to draw a pension in the name of Henry Dawson was as follows:

After mackereling at home until I was 17 or 18 years old, I shipped as cook on one of the packets plying between Boston and Richmond. Like all boys, I soon thought I was a great man, and after making several voyages I left the packet at Boston and struck out for deeper water. There was great excitement at that time over hide-dragging and I shipped before the mast on the barque Tasso, Capt. Libby, for five years. The fleet to which the Tasso belonged was composed of six vessels owned by Appleton & Hooper of Boston, and they were: the Pilgrim (on which Dana spent his "Two Years Before the Mast,") the Vandalia, the Sterling, the Tasso, the Admittance and one other whose name I have forgotten. One was supposed to be coming home, one going out, one stationed at San Francisco and three at work along the coast. Frisco was our headquarters and from here we sent out launches, into every creek and corner, for hides which were taken to San Diego and cured.

"The Tasso was in San Francisco in 1846, when the Mexican war broke out; and I was some sixty miles up the river, at Santa Clara Bay, in charge of one of the launches sent out to pick up hides. Immediately upon receiving news of the war we hastened to join our ship and then laid in Frisco for three or four weeks. But finding no further trading with the Spaniards possible and things getting pretty hot generally, we picked up anchor and made for San Diego. There we found the American sloop-of-war, Siam. Captain Dupont, with a prize schooner loaded with cologne, which had been captured down the coast. The schooner was manned by a guard awaiting orders from Commodore Shubrick who was at Monterey with the Independence.

"On board the prize schooner I found an old schoolmate, Charlie Allen, of East Boston, and we had long talks together. One day he said to me: 'Harry, why the devil don't you run away from that old stink-tub there and join us of the man-of-war; we could have some fun.'

"I used to be a pretty hard ticket in those days and my life on board the Tasso was no better than a dog's. The mate and I were always fighting—I would be tight one day and he would pound me terribly; and then he would be tight and I sober and I'd thrash him, and so it went. So I thought considerably of what Charlie's suggestion until I met him again when he said: 'Harry, it will be my watch on deck tonight from 10 to 2 o'clock and if you will run away I'll stow you away on board the schooner.'

"That decided me and about midnight I bundled up my clothes, made them fast on the back of my head and started to swim from the Tasso to the prize schooner. The distance was about half a mile, with the tide running like that in Hell Gate and sharks were as thick as bumblebees. It was a hard one, and its the greatest wonder that I wasn't eaten up, but I accomplished it, though when Charlie hauled me on board the schooner I was completely exhausted. He provided me with dry clothing and stowed me away down forward where I remained two nights and a day before the officers got wind of it. The second morning one of the officers saw me and asked the crew who the stranger was and how long he had been on board. Charlie then went to him and told him the whole story, about my ill treatment and so forth, and added that I was anxious to join the navy, and then I was called aft and I told what I had to say, expressing a wish to join the navy, provided I could get protection. The officer said he would see about it, and after exercise and drill he manned a boat and took me off to the Siam. He reported to officer-of-the-deck Lieut. Stillman who in turn reported to Captain Dupont and soon I was ordered to lay aft of the main, where I met Capt. Dupont and Dr. Maxwell (now Surgeon at Washington). The Captain asked me my intentions, etc., and after hearing my story he ordered the cutter to the Tasso to get Capt. Libby and I was sent to the sick bay to be examined by Dr. Maxwell. Before the cutter returned with my old captain I had passed the examination and been shipped under the name of Henry Dawson.

"When Captain Libby arrived on board 'Henry Dawson' was ordered to lay aft, and as I saluted the group of officers, Capt. Dupont said to Capt. Libby 'Do you know this man?' 'Yes, sir,' replied Capt. Libby, 'his name is Wixon and he deserted from my ship.' Capt. Dupont then said 'well, if his name was Wixon it is Dawson now and he is shipped on board this vessel. What are you going to do about it?' 'He is a devil's scamp and imp,' said Capt. Libby, 'but a good man all the same and I would like to have him back. Whatever the trouble was between him and the mate I don't know, but they were always fighting.' Dupont then turned to me and said, my man, do you want to go back to your ship again?' to which I answered 'not if I can get protection on board the man-of-war,' and he added 'that you shall have and when we get back to the states I will see that you get all the pay due you from the Tasso,' and thus the matter was settled.

"This was the first of April, 1847, when the war was at its heat, and we soon left San Diego and went up the coast to Monterey where the Congress frigate and the Independence were lying. Here we changed first lieutenants, Lieutenant Tillman being transferred to the Congress and Lieutenant Rowan (now vice-admiral) from the Congress to the Siam. We then went back to lower California and after some fighting captured St. Joseph's from the Mexicans. We were joined there by the Independence and Congress and after a few days, leaving the fort in charge of sufficient force under command of Past Midshipman McClanahan, we cruised back up the coast to quell disturbances of which reports were numerous. We had several skirmishes, driving the Mexicans back, and when we returned to St. Joseph's found that the enemy had concentrated there in the endeavor to regain the fort. They had succeeded in shutting the little garrison off from obtaining water and in a short time must have been in possession. They gave us a hot reception and it was only after a hard fight that we succeeded in driving them back.—We finally weathered them, however, and crossing the river took full and undisputed possession. Midshipman McClanahan, the gallant young commander of the fort, lost his life in this fight. His flag was shot down but he caught it and was putting it up again when he was fatally wounded.

"We remained at St. Joseph's quite awhile, and one Sunday morning, just at day break, as I stood on the forecastle, I saw a ship just ahead of us lying way in shore. She was at anchor although her topsails were set, but just at that moment she hauled her top-sails down to the cap, hauled out the reef tackles and then, seeing us, hoisted her colors Union down, indicating distress. At this the cutter Dolphin, to which I belonged, was ordered manned and sent to ascertain the nature of the vessel's distress. We started, Midshipmen Lewis and Scank being in charge, and had proceeded but a few lengths before I recognized the ship as the Admittance of Boston, and I so stated, but was laughed at with 'oh, you know too much.' We pulled close up under her stern which was covered with canvas painted black. I then said, so that the midshipmen could hear me, that under that canvas was the American coat-of-arms all carved out in full bloom, but to no effect. We then boarded her, the officers going to the cabin, and as I went over the rail I saw the old cook, a Chinaman, who I knew well, and he saluted me with:

'Hullo dar, Devil's skin; you dar? Come heah, me speakee you?' So I went with him into the galley and there he told me the whole story about the ship. Old Peterson (the captain; Dutch Peterson we used to call him) had killed a boy coming out or rather had caused his death by ill treatment. He then told me that the ship was loaded with arms and ammunition for the Mexicans; that she had loaded in Liverpool; that the intention was to land the cargo there on the coast near where we had found her; and that the ship's real papers were aboard stowed away behind the panel-work around her rudder head.

"In the meantime the captain had made it all right with our officers, he saying that he was bound for Oregon and had run in there for water, so the order to man the Dolphin was given and as I passed Capt. Peterson he said to me 'What! Devil's-skin, you here!' This recognition had been noted by the midshipmen and after we had pulled out from the ship one of them said, 'You know Capt. Peterson, do you Dawson?' I told them that I did and that his ship was the Admittance as I had stated. This they would not believe, however, but on arrival at the Siam they reported what I had said and Capt. Dupont sent for me. I then told him all that I knew about the ship and repeated the Chinaman's whole story. He replied 'Aha, the scoundrel! we'll fix him,' and he then ordered the Dolphin manned again and put second Lieutenant Harrison in charge.

"We returned to the ship and as we pulled under her stern, Lieut. Harrison took his knife and stripped off the painted canvas, revealing the coat-of-arms just as I had stated. We then boarded the ship under arms and were placed so as to prevent passing from aft forward or from forward aft while the officers overhauled the ship. Everything was found just as the Chinaman had said, even to the papers. 'Dutch' Peterson was then sent aboard the Siam and the ship put under guard as a prize to await instructions from Commodore Shubrick who was at Mazatlan. Orders finally came for the prize to be taken to Mazatlan which was done and I never heard from her afterwards.

"We then cruised around the Sandwich Islands until peace was declared, when Commodore Shubrick started us from Mazatlan with a roving commission. We run in at Valparaiso, cleared and fitted ship and then came to Norfolk where we were paid off (1849) and told to go about our business.

"I then made a brief visit home, the first since leaving, but soon re-entered the merchant service and there remained up to coming here about six years ago. My first attempt to get a pension was made about five years ago and it has but just been granted, though the papers had it an *increase* instead of a new pension. That's what I can't understand, and sometimes I think somebody has been drawing my pension illegally. For I am entitled to five dollars per month from the time when I left the service, and my papers, which I received two weeks ago, are dated from January 1, 1887, and give me eight dollars per month. But the whole matter, including my claim for prize-money, which you see I am entitled to, is in the hands of a lawyer in Washington and I guess everything will come out right."

Captain Wixon then spoke of Mr. Hazard and his many kindnesses and showed a deed to his pleasant home which he (Mr. Hazard) had given to his unfortunate daughter who is now about 12 or 14 years old.

OBITUARY.

Another Old Newporter Gone.

Captain Joseph Congdon, who died in Wickford on the 25th inst. and, was born in this city, November 25th 1805, and was the second son of Carey Congdon. At an early age he went to Nantucket and engaged in the whale fishery, commanding the ships "Pacific," "James Loper" and "Alpha," in all of which he made successful voyages. In 1852 he retired from the sea and moved to Wickford where he spent the remainder of his days, beloved and respected by all who knew him. He was noted for his most remarkable purity of character, and honesty of purpose. He was a brother of the late Capt. John C. and William P. Congdon. He leaves a brother James, two sons and two daughters, who deeply mourn his loss. He was a director in both the National and Savings banks of Wickford and a deacon of the Baptist church.

Sixty-Ninth Anniversary of Odd Fellowship.

Rhode Island Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., and Aquidneck Encampment No. 5, celebrated the sixty-ninth anniversary of the introduction of Odd Fellowship into America, on Thursday, with a street parade in the afternoon and a social and dance in the evening. The two orders mentioned turned out for the parade seventy strong which with the Newport Band and several carriages made an imposing procession. The evening entertainment included dancing until 2:30 in the morning with an intermission for a collation of ice cream, cake, coffee, etc. The music was by the Newport Orchestra, Prof. Mather, leader, and Mr. W. H. Allan acted as prompter. The refreshments which were ample and first class in every particular were provided by Mr. Simeon Koschny. The guests at the social included delegations from the Odd Fellows' lodge in Portsmouth.

The Aquidneck.

Mr. L. F. Attleton will open the Aquidneck House next Tuesday for the season. This ever popular house has been thoroughly overhauled and renovated, and, under the same management as for several years past, has every promise of large patronage. Governor-elect Taft and most of the out-of-town members of the General Assembly have engaged rooms for inauguration week, and many inquiries for accommodations for the season have been received.

A helper on one of the scows used in connection with the dredging at the Old Colony docks came near losing his life Tuesday morning. He was on board the scow, when she emptied at the dump, and went down with the mud. He was not missed until the tug reached the docks on the return, but fortunately Mr. Albro, who chanced to be passing the dumping grounds about that time in his fishing boat, saw him and hauled him on board in an exhausted condition. He was attended by physicians and finally resuscitated.

At Joel Bassett's Mission a little below the postoffice, the W. C. T. Union, with the temperance people, celebrated the second anniversary of the Constitutional amendment Tuesday evening, by short addresses and singing. At the same place on Thursday evening, a special meeting was held to present a portrait to Mrs. Bassett, similar to the one presented to Mr. Bassett a short time ago, by lady and gentlemen friends. This meeting was enlivened by the New Hampshire choir of thirty-four boys, F. A. Daniels, leader.

Mr. Albert Chase, of South Portsmouth, was driving through Catherine street Wednesday morning, with a rack of hay, when, in trying to secure the load, which had become loosened, he slipped and fell to the pavement. He was picked up unconscious and taken into Riggs' boarding house and a physician summoned. An examination revealed a fracture of the arm and severe bodily bruises, but no internal injuries. He was removed to his home.

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen Tuesday evening, acting Mayor Wm. O. Greene, presiding, eight eating house and tavern licenses, three intelligence office licenses, two fruit venders' licenses and one bagatelle license were granted, and the jury box was revised according to law.

Tomorrow's services at the Shiloh Baptist church will include a sermon, by the pastor at 10:45; subject, "Christian Activity;" preaching at 7:30 P. M. from the subject: "Kind Heartedness."

The printing of the MERCURY Job office must be appreciated. Recently we received an order from West Virginia to duplicate a job which we had just completed for out of town parties.

Chas. E. Lawton Post will be inspected on Wednesday evening, May 2d, by Assistant Inspector George A. Pritchard.

COAL.

Just discharged from Schooner James C. Clifford, 600 tons extra Red Ash Coal.

GARFIELD Coal.

STOVE, EGG and CHESTNUT of this Celebrated Coal to arrive.

AGENTS FOR NEWPORT.

Haddock's-Plymouth.

Best White Ash Coal in this market.

We are exclusive agents for PLYMOUTH W. A. COAL

Bennett, Lincoln, Brookside, Lehigh, Wilkesbarre and Bituminous Coal

Always on hand, and for sale at lowest market quotations.

Gardiner B. Reynolds & CO.

Coal carefully prepared and promptly delivered. No extra charge for binning.

CITY BRIEFS.

Jottings of Newport and Newporters.

Mr. Henry H. Rice, of Boston, arrived for the season Thursday.

Mr. John W. Auchincloss, of New York, has been in town this week.

The Aquidneck Agricultural society will probably hold a fair this fall.

The number of people that are coming to 'Lection this year is legion.

Miss Jane Stuart, the artist, is seriously ill at her residence on Mill street.

Mr. H. J. Hudson and family have been in New York this week.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council for May will be held next Tuesday evening.

Hon. J. S. Knight, of Providence, who owns a cottage on Bellevue avenue, has been in town this week.

The base-ball season has opened, and matches between local nines are now in order.

Major Livermore gave a party Wednesday evening at his residence on Ayrault street.

On Wednesday evening two recruits were mustered in and one application received at C. E. Lawton Post.

Our summer residents are coming this year before the warm weather comes.

The State Agricultural Society has changed the date of holding its annual fair to September 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28.

With four electric light companies doing business in this city electricity ought to be cheaper than daylight soon.

Mr. Joseph Barrett returned from Florida, Wednesday night. He will open the Newport Casino, of which he is superintendent, on Monday.

The secretary of the Board of Health reports two deaths in this city during the past week. One died of membranous croup and one of scarlet fever.

Rev. Mr. Emerson will sail for Europe on the 20th of May, on the Cunard steamer, Umbria. He will be absent about two months.

Rev. Joseph Fletcher of Tenafly, New Jersey, officiates at Emmanual church in exchange with Rev. R. B. Peet, on Sunday.

Assistant Inspector Geo. A. Pritchard will make the first inspection of Gen. G. K. Warren Post, G. A. R., next Tuesday evening.

Preparations are being made for a large military and civic display on the occasion of inaugurating the new State government on the last Tuesday in May.

The Republicans of Newport should bear in mind the caucus which is to be held in the State House next Monday evening.

The regular communication of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 14, A. F. & A. M., will be held Monday evening. All members of the fraternity are cordially invited.

Mr. William O. Glazier, the genial foreman in Denham's jewelry store, and Mrs. Glazier leave to-day for a two-weeks visit among friends in Keene, N. H.

(For additional locals see 6th and 8th pages.)

Poetry.

A Dream Maiden.

BY D. J. ROBERTSON.

The dawn of day is sweet and still,
And fair the light of noon,
When, wrapped in purple haze, the hill
Dreams through a golden June.

But still the hour I love the best
Comes when the sun has rolled
His glowing chariot where the West
Throws wide her gates of gold;

For then I seek the land of dreams,
And all the world to me
Falls faint and far as songs of streams
To one who hears the sea.

Where low above the river shore
The rustling branches swing,
The lady of my dreams once more
With me is wandering.

I see her bright hair's sunny gleam,
Her lithe form's slender grace;
But even in my dearest dream
I never see her face.

Far over all that pleasant land
Her happy voice is borne,
Sweeter than waves along the strand
Or winds among the corn.

The sea gull stays his flight to hear,
The brook his babble stills,
And on the mountain side the deer
That subtle music thrills.

Yet all the magic of her song,
Far sweeter than the birds
That sing the Summer woods among,
For me has never words.

But still I follow where she goes,
Until the cruel day
Steals down the path of pearl and rose
To bear my love away.

Time brings, I know, an hour for me,
When dreaming will be past,
When I my lady's face shall see
And hear her words at last.

Oh, that the happy day would rise,
When she for whom I wait
Will come from the dim land that lies
Beyond the Ivory Gate!

—[Chambers's Journal.

The Southern Girl.

Her dimpled cheeks are pale,
She's a lily of the vale,
Not a rose.
In a muslin or a lawn,
She is fairer than the dawn,
To her beaux.

Her boots are thin and neat,
She is vain about her feet,
It is said.
She amputates her r's
But her eyes are like the stars
Overhead.

On a balcony at night,
With a fleecy cloud of white,
Round her hair,
Her grace, ah, who could paint,
She would fascinate a saint,
I'd declare.

'Tis a matter of regret,
She's a bit of a coquette,
Whom I sing.
On her cruel path she goes,
With a half a dozen beaux
On her string.

But let all that pass by,
As her maiden moments fly,
Dew empearled.
When she marries, on my life,
She will make the dearest wife
In the world.

—[Montgomery Advertiser.

Selected Tale.

THE RUNAWAYS.

BY LOUISA PARR.

The same year that Lady Jane Magnus presented her beautiful daughter Adela, Lord Glencore was the match of the season. Just of age, of an old family, with vast professions, and a heavy rent roll, swelled by a long minority, the instant the hawklike eye of Lady Jane fell on the young peer a thrill of joy assured her that there stood the husband Providence had provided for Adela.

Little mattered it to Lady Jane that Lord Glencore was silent, awkward, most painfully shy, given to blush to the very roots of his hair if a woman but addressed the most commonplace remark to him. Adela had been too carefully trained to pin her faith to externals. Besides, as regarded marriage, Lady Jane always arranged these little affairs for her daughters. She had brought out three before the advent of the lovely Adela, and not one of them, she inwardly boasted, had ever reason to fling a syllable of reproach at their mother.

"You think it is all right, mother, do you?" Adela ventured to say, growing a little uneasy when the end of the season drew near, and Lord Glencore had never addressed a single remark to her which could by any possibility be construed into love.

"Perfectly right, dear. The society papers have coupled your names together; an approaching marriage has more than once been hinted at, and, as a matter of course, now wherever people asks us he is asked."

"I know; still other people are not the same as he."

"Quite the same. I understand the position perfectly well, my love. Men of his kind would remain silent until doomsday unless a suggestion was made to them."

"Well, but—"

"Dear child, you may leave it to me. Don't you think so?" And an expression of maternal eye. "Do you fancy that, if I saw the slightest shadow of uncertainty, I should accept Sir Joscelyn's invitation for Goodwood, knowing that Glencore won't be there?"

"Won't he? Why, where is he going?"

"Nowhere. I ascertained that, you may be sure. He is obliged to remain in town. There'll not be a soul left for him to speak to. Some business with his lawyers, he said—and said it in a very pointed way, too."

"Stammering and getting fiery red," said the would-be *fiancée* disdainfully.

Lady Jane shook her head. "Never mind the manner; it is the meaning we are concerned in. He joins us immediately after at Thorndean. There you will see that everything will be satisfactorily arranged. Lady Somerton has such a happy way of letting young people be thrown together, and from the first I have seemed to be very much guided by her."

Adela embraced her mother with graceful effusion.

"How clever you are!" she said admiringly; "you have managed beautifully, for I did not want to enjoy Goodwood free. When I am a Countess, mamma, it shall be very nice for you."

II.

Certainly Goodwood week had left London wonderfully empty. You did not meet a soul you knew.

Lord Glencore repeated this fact to himself most cheerily as he walked along Piccadilly with a heart and a step as light as a bird's.

It seems an impossible circumstance that a stalwart young giant standing over six feet in his stockings, his own master, able to do what he liked and go where he chose, should be in abject thralldom to a plain little middle-aged woman who was bent on compelling him to marry her daughter. "And I feel as if I should be made to do it too," poor Glencore had said of late, driven into his last corner by congratulations of all Lady Jane's friends; to say nothing of those horrid paragraphs in those horrid papers, some of which had gone so far as to mention an early date being fixed "for the marriage of a lovely débutante of this season and a young Earl recently of age, whose ancestors came over with the Conqueror." Glencore had it in his heart to envy the shopmen, the cab drivers, the crossing sweepers—to envy any one not singled out by Lady Jane Magnus to be her son-in-law.

If he could but pluck up courage to say he did not mean anything, never had meant to mean anything—that he was quite happy as he was—that he never intended to marry any one—what would he not give! But in face of that terrible Lady Jane and her lovely statuesque daughter he felt paralyzed and filled with an abject conviction that he would have to succumb. If he had only some one to confide in, some one whose advice he felt was given for his good! but the poor young fellow stood, as the possessors of vast properties often do, absolutely friendless and alone. His kindly, simple nature was despised by those around him. Without parents or any near relatives, he had been brought up by strangers, who had surrounded him by such unnecessary cares and ridiculous precautions that now, when he was a man, with full liberty given, he was no more able to make good use of it than a grown-up baby would be.

Full of a wild scheme which had lately come to him, that he would run off to some far-distant country, he was mapping out the details as he walked along, so occupied that he forgot how far he had come, until with a sudden start he pulled himself up. He was passing the Albert Hall, close to that pleasant row of houses in one of which lived Lady Jane.

The knowledge that he could walk boldly by and fling a look of defiance at the papered windows and closed shutters—as he had done the day before—sent a thrill of satisfaction through the young man. He drew himself up and turned his head to—when, oh agony! exactly as he was opposite to it the door opened, and a voice called out "Glencore!"

"Freddy! Is it you?" Lord Glencore managed to say, seeing he was addressed by a weasel-faced young gentleman between sixteen and seventeen. "Why, how came you here? Is-s-s your mother—Lady Jane—with you?"

Freddy's eyes were apparently so educated that in order to give full expression to one he was forced to shut the other, and regarding Lord Glencore through this single optic he said, "You bet if she was, I shouldn't be here."

Glencore's heart seemed restored to its native position. "I'm very glad to see you," he said, closing his hand over the little fin Freddy had extended to him; "it's quite a surprise to me."

"Here, I say," said the astute Freddy significantly, "what's up? How is it you ain't down there with them?"

"Well, I couldn't—I have—that is—there is some business for me."

Freddy's eyelid went down like the cover of a box.

"Exactly; just so," he said airily, putting his thumbs into his armholes. "My case all over. I'm at my tutor's, you see, so please to remember that it isn't possible for you to have seen me."

Glencore laughed cheerily: "All right," he said; "you are quite safe with me—but what on earth are you up to?"

This question seemed prompted by the sight of a nondescript dog cart just led up to the front door. "Are you all by yourself here?"

"There's Harris, my old nurse, and Jim, her husband—our butler he used to be—and Peggy. You know Peg, don't you?"

"Peg! No, I don't think I do."

"I say," exclaimed Freddy, "isn't it a beastly shame the way they always try to shun her? and she's just as good as anybody. Her father was my father's eldest son, only he married his tutor's daughter, and my lady set the governor on to cut up rough about it. So the poor chap got the kick-out, and then he died, and so did his wife, and a jolly good thing for me, too, or I should have had to sing small. Only wait till I'm master, though, and if they try it on with Peggy then I'll let them know. She's elder than I am, but all the same, I'm her uncle, and—I say, you'll be her uncle too if you marry Adda, and you're going to, ain't you?"

Lord Glencore blushed furiously, and Freddy, taking silence for consent, added with a snort of supreme contempt, "It's a jolly good thing for her I ain't you. Catch me marrying Adda! Oh yes, rather!"

Not desirous of pursuing this topic further, Lord Glencore put a question.

"You're not going to drive that?" he said, nodding toward the horse, a most vicious-looking screw, "are you?"

"Why not? he's a real good one to go. Come in and see us start; it's capital fun. We'd a regular crowd round us yesterday. Any one else but Peg would have been frightened to death."

Incited by curiosity, Lord Glencore obeyed Freddy's invitation.

"We keep all the front well shut," said Freddy as he marshaled the way to a den at the far end of the narrow hall. Passing the stairs he gave vent to a shrill whistle, answered by a similar one which might have been taken as its echo.

"Ain't you ready?" was piped up from below.

"Coming," answered a girl's voice, and at the same instant with the word down the flight of stairs, flop on the mat, came a figure which, through the cloud of dust sent up, Lord Glencore surmised must be Peggy.

"I'm so sorry. I thought it was only Freddy—I—" and then, better able to see who stood there she gave vent to an agonized "Oh, Lord Glencore!" and seemed unable to say more.

Freddy, who was enjoying her confusion to the full, here burst in with "Don't mind him; he's square enough, ain't you?"

"Certainly I am;" and then, turning to Peggy, he said: "I've never had the pleasure of seeing you here, have I?"

"No."

"But you've seen him, haven't you Peg? And once don't you remember when the door opened and I scuttled off and your frock caught and you tumbled down? Oh, I say what a game! It was a shaver we weren't caught that time."

Poor Peggy's face was like a beet root.

"There wasn't anything to see," she said to Lord Glencore reassuringly; "it really wasn't for that we looked, but I—I was so curious to know what you were like;" and she gesticulated violently to Freddy behind Lord Glencore's back.

"What's the harm?" responded the young gentleman expostulatively. "You'd do the same if you were packed off into a cockloft of a garret, wouldn't you? That's what they do with her—stick her anywhere out of the way."

"No, Freddy, no," Lord Glencore from out of the corner of his eye saw her say, and hoping to change the conversation he said:

"I'm afraid I'm making you lose the best of the day. I came in to see you start." Perhaps Peggy fathomed his kind effort, for she looked at him fairly for the first time.

"Yes," and she gave him a little shy smile. "Did you?"

"It's very pleasant, a drive out of town now. Where are you going?"

"To Richmond Park," answered the irrepressible Freddy; "would you like to go, too? We'll take you; there's heaps of room behind. Why—why shouldn't he?" This was evidently in answer to more pantomime from Peggy.

"You don't want me—would rather I didn't go?"

Lord Glencore had turned suddenly round and was asking this question of the young girl.

"Oh, no; it isn't that, only I'm afraid—" and here Peggy stopped and blushed furiously. For a wonder Glencore did not catch the complaint. Quite persuasively he said, "But do let me; it's what I should so enjoy."

There was an instant's pause, and then they all began laughing; and good fellowship being thus established, some twenty minutes later the three, Lord Glencore behind, Freddy driving, and Peggy by his side, were on the rode to Richmond.

III.

It might be tedious to retail all the folly that fell from the lips of this trio as under Freddy's guidance they pursued their way. Their united years did not make up the sober age of sixty, and they had the spirits of schoolboys out for a holiday. Lord Glencore had never felt so much at his ease before; none of those who in society knew him would have recognized him as the same shy individual. The hours flew like minutes. It was 5 o'clock when they thought it 3; and then to have looked at the time would not have occured to anybody, only that Peggy, heaving a tremendous sigh, had supposed it would be time to think of returning home.

The horse that was so good at going, we have omitted to state, had at a certain small hostelry, "Goat and Compass" by name, shown signs of Rebellion. Stir from that door he would not, and Lord Glencore, to cut short the difficulty, had proposed that they should leave the brute there to get fed, while they took a stroll in the park.

Returning from this walk they passed the "Star and Garter."

"I say, a dinner in there wouldn't be half bad fun," said Freddy.

"Oh, I don't think so," replied Glencore.

"Why, have you ever been there?"

"Yes, I dined there twice this season with Lady Jane and your sister."

And a chill ran through the young man as he recalled the dreariness of those solemn ordeals.

"Oh!" said Freddy, drawing in his back as if about to succumb, while Peggy burst out laughing.

A bright inspiration came suddenly to Glencore.

"Why shouldn't we stop here now," he said, "have dinner and go home after?"

Freddy and Peggy came to a sudden standstill, absolutely dumb with the brilliancy of the proposition.

"That's what we'll do," continued the enthusiastic Glencore; and he made as if to turn in at the door, but Peggy stopped him.

"I don't think we can," and she looked at Freddy significantly.

"No," came the answer, a trifle crestfallen. "I expect they wouldn't stand tick in there," was added by way of explanation.

"That isn't of any consequence to you," exclaimed Glencore. "It's as my guests I invite you. Think how often your mother has entertained me."

"Oh, I'm not proud," laughed the delighted Freddy. "Isn't this first rate, Peg? Come on."

But Peggy still hesitated.

"I don't know whether I ought—whether it's quite right with you," and, though her face was turned to both, her eyes were fixed on Glencore.

"And I your uncle that is," exclaim- Freddy, "and he going to be. Shut up, do."

And, considering this speech to be conclusive, Freddy cut short further discussion by at once turning into the hotel.

IV.

Well, if any dinner ever was a success, that one was. What they had, or how the courses came, not one of them knew, but, to quote Freddy, everything was A1, and plenty of fizz with it. Undoubtedly the fizz set all their tongues running faster than before. Gradually on Freddy it began to have a slightly composing effect, so that, the dog cart having been sent for and brought to the door, he magnanimously insisted that going home he would sit behind and leave the ribbons to be handled by Glencore.

The clock struck 9 before they were fairly off, and then, Peggy exclaiming at the lateness of the hour, Glencore said:

"But it won't matter much, will it?"

"No," said Peggy a trifle bitterly. "Harris knows I'll look after Freddy, and there's no one to bother about what becomes of me."

"You have neither father nor mother, have you?"

Glencore put the question gently, and, not waiting for her answer, went on to tell her that he too had lost his parents when a child, and was, like her, lonely, with no one to care for him.

"Yes," she said, "but you're a man with lots of money, and I'm poor and dependent; and then it's horrid to be a girl. Ever since I can remember I've heard nothing else but all I owe to everybody, as if it was my fault that I owe anything to them. I can't help having been born. Here I am, and until I die here I must stay. Not dependent, though. I've only waited to be taught something. I've had to owe that much to grandmamma."

Lord Glencore remained silent, and, thinking that probably her troubles were of no interest to him, Peggy changed the subject. Directing her attention to Freddy, now silently sleeping, she managed to prop the lad up into a more comfortable position, and assented to Lord Glencore's remark that he did not seem like the rest of the family.

Then silence fell on them, and for a time not a word was spoken. Suddenly, as if from out of what she was thinking, Peggy said abruptly:

"Are you very much in love with Adda?"

"I! I'm not in love with her at all."

"But you're going to marry her?"

"Who says I am?"

"Why, everybody; and grandmamma, I know, means you to."

"I see, and that makes you think it quite certain?"

Peggy laughed contemptuously. "It wouldn't make it certain with me," she said, "but men seem different; what she chooses they do. Oh, I haven't patience to think of it," and the great brown eyes she turned on Glencore sparkled indignantly. "Why, do you think, unless I loved somebody dearly, I'd marry him to please grandmamma? Never! she knows that as well as I do. She may ill treat me, but she can't make me do what I won't; I'd die rather. Shall I tell you what I mean to do?"—she was speaking very fast and excitedly—"I mean to run away. You'll promise me not to tell any one, won't you? I mean to go very soon now—if I can, before they come home. Other girls earn their own livings, so why shouldn't I? I'm not stupid, and I'm awfully strong."

"But where will you go?"

"Oh, I know, but that I don't mean to tell. Perhaps I oughtn't to have said a word about it to you, but it slipped out, and you won't betray me, will you? most of all, don't breathe a word to Adda; she hates me, and—well, there's no disguising it—I hate her. When you're married to her—"

"Which I never shall be," interrupted Lord Glencore decidedly. Peggy faced round and looked her surprise at him.

"Don't look like that at me," he said hastily; "I mean what I say."

"You do? Oh, I am awfully sorry."

"For her or for me?"

"I don't think I was thinking of either of you. It was for myself—there's so few ever care to be kind to me."

"And you think I should be?"

Peggy didn't trust herself to speak, but her head nodded assent.

"Let me tell a secret to you, Peggy"—he quite unconsciously called her by her name. "Do you know that I mean to run away too?"

"You!"

"Yes; only I want somebody to run away with me. Can you guess who?"

"No."

"Somebody I've seen to-day."

"To-day!"

The eyes of each looked into the other's questioningly.

"Can't you guess who?"

Lord Glencore's voice came tremulously.

"Oh, you know," he said, "I see you do."

"Me!" Peggy spoke the word breathlessly.

"Yes, you. You will go, won't you? You've no one to care for you, and I have nobody to care for me. Why shouldn't we care for each other? I'd try and make you happy, and I'd certainly be good to you, and in time you might get to—well, to like me, you know."

"In time! why, I like you now."

"You do? Oh, Peggy!"

* * * * * * * *

"Say! what's up with you two?" It was Freddy speaking—Freddy, whose very existence they had forgotten, but who, in common with all sleepers, awoke at the very moment he was not wanted to.

What do you think?" said Glencore in a whisper; "had we better tell him?"

"Yes," said Peggy; "up to now my only friend has been Freddy."

So Freddy, thoroughly wide awake now, was desired to lean forward, and between them the two conveyed what it was their intention to do.

"I say, what a chouse for Adda!" roared Freddy delightedly; "but here, you know, you'll have to marry Peggy."

"Certainly; of course; that's what we mean to do."

"Do we?" said Peggy. "Oh my! why, I never thought of that!"

"Didn't you?" said Freddy, assuming the air of a Mentor, "but I did though. You must be Lady Glencore before I see the last of you."

"But, Freddy, think of grandmamma; you would get into the most awful trouble. No it would never do."

"Stuff and rubbish!" and Freddy snapped his fingers; "what, I should like to know, can a couple of women do? Besides, I'm not going to blab on myself—never fear. How can I help it if, while I'm ruralizing with my tutor, you choose to bolt with Glencore?"

V.

Arrived at Thorndean, happy and unsuspecting, Lady Jane answered that she did not feel anxious in the least. Lord Glencore had spoken to her of having several most important things to settle, and naturally at times such as these—Lady Jane was forced into a little vagueness of speech—a thousand things cropped up which one had never dreamed of before. Still her heart began to have misgivings, and her courage to sink a little lower, when all was revived by a paragraph in one of the papers informing all whom it did not concern that Messrs. Bullion & Gold had been intrusted with the family jewels by Lord Glencore with the view of ascertaining which had best be reset to suit their future lovely owner.

"Adda!" Lady Jane signaled to her daughter to follow her, and in their own room she pointed out the notice.

"Mother! oh, I am so glad. I kept on thinking of those jewels. Everybody says the diamonds are more than lovely."

"What a droll creature though!" exclaimed Lady Jane," without saying a word to you! I wonder whether he fancies we are getting the trousseau ready."

"I shan't do that; it's so unlucky. I wish he would settle it though. I want it settled, now. Couldn't you write, mamma?"

"My dear, I have written."

"And had no answer?"

"Not a line. Colonel Gossett called, as he was asked, at the house in town, and was told that Lord Glencore was away, his address not known, nor when he would return."

"Extraordinary!"

"It is, but we must remember he is a very extraordinary young man."

"I don't want reminding of that," and Adda sighed lugubriously, "if he wasn't an Earl."

"No, no, no, dear. Never mind. Things of that sort are better not said even to me. In this world we must not expect to have everything, you know; and women are spared a great deal by not being too infatuated with the man they are going to marry."

"Only this is such an awkward position to be placed in. I don't mind so much here, but we are due at Fallowfields on Tuesday, and if he does not turn up there, what then?"

"Oh, I don't mean to wait any longer. I shall go to town myself—that is, if we don't hear—and question his majordomo. If there is anything to find out you may safely trust to me."

"It's more than a fortnight now," said Adda, discontentedly.

Lady Jane sighed. "There seems to be nothing else for me than worry."

"What more?"

"Oh, well, I didn't want to bother you, and if everything else was going right I shouldn't let this trouble me. It's a letter I had from Harris. She says that Peggy, if you please, has chosen to run away from home. Harris hopes I don't worry myself or blame her, as the young lady has had it in her mind for some time. That's gratitude, you know—after all I've done for her."

"I'm sure I should let her be. She'll never come to any good end, that girl. Haven't I always said so?"

"All I hope is she'll take another name; ours is such a peculiar name."

"And if Glencore came to know it might be very unpleasant for me."

"Oh, that need in no way give you any trouble. Be very certain there is some one objectionable in every family. Of course, some inquiries will have to be made, but, beyond telling Harris to keep the thing quiet, I can't at present take any steps in the matter."

"Very likely she's back again by this time."

"I shouldn't wonder," said Lady Jane, absently; and then, after a moment's pause, she added: "I've been thinking. Suppose before we go to the Fallowfields I was to write to them, and manage to bring in something about whether they expected Glencore. It's just possible that they may have heard from him."

Adda considered this an excellent idea, and Lady Jane put it at once into execution, managing to insert a question of apparently burning interest which needed an immediate reply.

The reply came, and in a postscript the writer was sorry that Lord Glencore was prevented coming to them, fearing it might be a disappointment to Adda.

"My dear," said Lady Jane, "I must go to town. I dare say Lady Somerton will guess why, although I shall invent some reason to give her. I fear I was indiscreet in losing sight of this young man. But don't despair; nothing is beyond remedy. If I could only find out where he is, rest assured this will never happen again."

"I always thought you were too sanguine," said Adda, ready to vent her displeasure on everybody. I don't believe he ever wanted to marry me, only you would have it he did."

Lady Jane went to London, was absent a week, and then returned a sadder but not a wiser woman. Not a trace could she find of Glencore, not a word had she heard of him.

"And Peggy?" said Adda, "what about her?"

"Not a syllable. She had been gone a week before Harris wrote to me. It seems, however, a planned thing. She had it in her mind at least a year."

"I wonder," said Adda, "will he ever turn up again?" Her thoughts had reverted to Lord Glencore.

"Of course he will," said Lady Jane, decidedly, "and we must profit by the lesson we have learned from him. Now, my dear, go off and tell Stevens to come to me. I have a trying ordeal before me to answer all the questions that people here will put. I heard them in fits of laughter over their afternoon tea. I begged Lady Somerton to excuse me until dinner. I really don't feel as if I could face them. Ah! Adda," and Lady Jane nodded her head mournfully, "perhaps some day, when you have daughters of your own, you may know. Talk of martyrs! You have only to look at mothers."

That evening when Lady Jane joined the guests assembled in the drawing room, she noticed that everyone looked at her with an air of inquiry. It had been agreed at the request of the hostess that not a word on a subject uppermost in the minds of all of them should be mentioned until after dinner. Poor Lady Jane, sitting in a fool's paradise, actually fancied the object of her absence had lost its interest to everybody. Alas! a mine was about to explode, and Lady Somerton, nettled at the want of confidence shown, was the one to set the match. Advancing to the comfortable armchair in which, the ladies having returned to the drawing room, her smiling guest was reclining, she said:

"Of course, dear Lady Jane, you have seen the announcement in the Times of to-day?"

"No, indeed; I waited until I got here to look at the paper," and she stretched out her hand for it languidly. "Anything of interest?"

"To you, yes, of great interest, I should say. Listen. 'On the 12th of September, at St. Simon's Church, Battlesea, Peggy, only child of the late Wynford Magnus, Esq., to Harold William, tenth Earl of Glencore.'"

Adda gave a bound.

"Peggy!" she shrieked. "Mother! Oh!"

But Lady Jane interrupted her. With a supreme effort the modern martyr rose to the occasion.

"Be calm, dear child," she said, "See what your coldness has driven him to. However, poor fellow, in spite of his disappointment, he was determined, it seems, to marry one of the family."—[Longman's Magazine.

Epigrams by a Popular Preacher.

The Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, is, perhaps, the most popular preacher in that city. His church is always packed. He owes his popularity very greatly to his pithy sayings, which flow from his pen as easily as from his tongue. In an article in the March Forum, on "What the Public Schools Should Teach," occur the following epigrammatic sayings:

People have to pay for being stupid.

Money cannot make brains, but brains can make money.

Whether in the mill pond or in the swim of life, it is the man's head that must be kept above water, if his whole body will be saved from drowning.

Industrial ignorance is the mother of idleness, the grandmother of destitution, and the great-grandmother of socialism and nihilistic disontent.

A good deal of what we are pleased to call our goodness is only another name for methods of behaving that we have had drilled into us till they have become habits.

We want to avail ourselves of the pressure of theistic motives, not for the sake of keeping the children out of hell by and by, but for the sake of keeping hell out of the children now.

Furthermore, honesty and its associate virtues are no more hereditary than arithmetic and spelling, but have to be acquired by something of the same tuitional process, which must begin with the boy's beginning and grow up with his growth, if it is to be in him an integral element.

It is to be wished that there were a law prohibiting the use of spelling books and grammars. I studied grammar in the ordinary way about three weeks, just long enough to find out what a genius some people can show in putting asunder what God hath joined together. It is a splendid device for using up a poor boy's time, and souring his disposition; but it will not keep him out of the grave, nor help him to pay rent and butcher's bills.

"The cow that gives condensed milk I suppose you have on the place, Farmer Robinson?" inquired his fair city visitor.

"Well, no. Ye see, I sold her last year because she would put her foot in the can."

Fame comes only when deserved, and then it is as inevitable as destiny.

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Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." MRS. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y.

"I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." MRS. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

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"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

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100 Doses One Dollar.

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All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price, 35 cts.; 6 bottles, $2.00. Express prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

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Traveler's Directory.

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Steamers **Pilgrim** and **Providence** in commission. Leave Newport week days at 9 P. M., Sundays 10 P. M. Due in New York at about 7.30 A. M. Connection by annex boat for Brooklyn and Jersey City on arrival.
RETURNING leave New York from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray St., at 5.00 P. M. daily, Sundays included. Annex connection from Brooklyn at 4.30 P. M., and Jersey City at 4 P. M. Eastward steamers touch at Newport at about 3.30 A. M. Steam heat in staterooms.
An orchestra on each steamer.
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Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

Carrying United States Mail.

Direct Route from Newport —TO— New York & Providence.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Steamer Eolus

Will commence Monday, November 7, 1887, leaving Newport three times daily (Sundays excepted.)

9.30 A. M.—For Providence and Boston, due in Providence at 9.15 A. M., Boston 10.50 A. M., also for Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London, New Haven and New York, due in New York at 3.30 P. M.

10.30 A. M.—For New York by New York Express, with Drawing Room Cars from Wickford Junction, stopping at Kingston, Stonington, New London, Saybrook, New Haven, Bridgeport, Norwalk and Stamford. Due in New York at 4.58 P. M. Also due in Providence at 12.15 P. M., and Boston at 1.40 P. M.

4.15 P. M.—For New York, connecting with train leaving Providence at 5.10 P. M., and due in New York at 11.00 P. M.; also Providence and Boston by 1 P. M. Fast Express from New York, due in Providence at 5.55 P. M. and Boston at 7.05 P. M.

Leaving Wickford Landing, Connects with Trains from New York and Providence, as follows:

8.55 A. M.—Connecting with train leaving Providence at 8.00 A. M. and New London at 7.15 A. M.; due in Newport at 9.55 A. M.
1.25 P. M.—Connecting with Express Train leaving New York at 8.00 A. M., with Drawing Room Cars to Wickford Junction; also with train leaving Providence at 12.30 P. M., due in Newport at 2.25 P. M.
5.50 P. M.—Connecting with train leaving New York at 1.00 P. M. and Providence 5.10 P. M., due in Newport at 6.50 P. M.
Connection from Newport for Providence and Boston, as follows: 7.50 and 10.20 A. M., 4.15 P. M. From Providence for Newport at 8.00, A. M., 12.30 and 5.10 P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points South and West.
J. B. GARDINER, Supt., Providence.
C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Old Colony Railroad.

WEEK-DAY TRAINS.

ON and after Monday, Oct. 17th, 1887, trains will leave **Newport**, week days, for **Boston** 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 5.50, 8.30, 11.40, A. M., 3.40, 4.45, *6.00 P. M. Trains from Boston are due at Newport at 9.00, 11.15 A. M., 2.20, 5.55, 8.15 P. M. For **Portsmouth Grove**, †7.35, †10.20, A. M., †2.55 P. M. RETURN, †8.47, †11.02 A. M., †2.07, †5.42, †7.52 P. M. For **Coal Mines**, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. RETURN, 8.43, 10.57 A. M., 2.03, 5.38, 7.42 P. M. **Bristol Ferry**, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 8.39, 10.53 A. M., 1.59, 5.31, 7.20, P. M. **Tiverton**, 7.35, 10.20 A. M. 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 8.31, 10.46 A. M., 1.54, 5.29, 7.15, P. M. **Fall River**, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 8.25, 10.38 A. M., 1.44, 5.19, 6.53 P. M. **Taunton**, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, (Central Station) 7.20, 9.54 A. M., 1.00, 6.05, *6.55 P. M.; (Dean Street), 4.43 P. M. **Middleboro**, 7.35, 10.20 A. M. 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 6.30, 9.34 A. M. 3.35, *6.02 P. M. **Cape Cod**, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. **Plymouth**, 2.55 P. M. **New Bedford**, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M.: Return (Pearl Street) 5.05, 9.00, 10.55 A. M., 3.35, *5.55 P. M. **Fitchburg**, and stations on Northern Division, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. **Lowell**, 7.35 A. M. 2.55 P. M. **Cottage City, Oak Bluffs**, 7.35 A. M. **Nantucket**, 7.35 A. M. **Providence**, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 5.15 P. M. RETURN 7.50, 9.35 A. M., 12.40, 4.15, P. M.

Sunday trains leave **Newport** for **Tiverton, Fall River, Taunton, Middleboro, Bridgewater, Brockton, Holbrook, So. Braintree, New Bedford and Boston** at 6.30 P. M. Leaves **Boston** at 4.45 A. M.

*Boat from Fall River.
†Will stop to leave passengers or, when flagged.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager, Boston.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Boston.
J. H. FRENCH, Div. Sup't. Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Ag't Newport.

On and After Wednesday, Nov. 16, '87,

Str. CONANICUT

Will run as follows:

LEAVE JAMESTOWN	LEAVE NEWPORT
6.15 A. M.	6.45 A. M.
8.15 "	8.30 "
10.45 "	12.00 M.
1.30 P. M.	2.45 P. M.
3.30 "	4.15 "
5.00 "	6.00 "

Or on arrival of Providence boat.

SUNDAYS.

9.45 A. M.	10.15 A. M.
4.00 P. M.	4.30 P. M.

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Olden * Times,

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We have a few more copies left. The work is now out of print, and since the death of the distinguished author, Thomas R. Hazard (Shepherd Tom) of Vaucluse, the demand for the work has increased.

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Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
Queen Ins. Co. of London.
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London.
Northern Assurance Co., of London.

The above companies in addition to those already represented by me, enable me to write for any amount desired, at the lowest rates, and the high standing and character of the companies offer the strongest indemnity against fire.

Niagara Ins. Co. of N. Y.	$2,080,950
American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia	2,301,858
Fire Association of Philadelphia	4,250,564
Phenix Ins. Co. of Hartford	4,709,928
Imperial Ins. Co. of London	8,727,000
Guardian Ins. Co. of London	7,855,196
Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence	960,429
British American Ins. Co. of Toronto	802,443
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	5,383,171
Queen Ins. Co. of London	7,976,063
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester	6,496,187
Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins. Co of Edinburgh	5,332,080
Northern Assurance Co. of London	5,388,676
Phenix Assurance Co. of London	7,887,175

A. S. SHERMAN,
Office Merchants' Bank.
7-2

PROVIDENCE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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CASH ASSETS - $180,000.

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It insures against both fire and lightning, has a liberal form of policy and furnishes the best insurance at the least cost.
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BUSINESS,

and will be glad to have his friends' and the public patronage. Especially will he appreciate

CASH--PAYING CUSTOMERS.

All parties who owe me if they will now come up and settle, will be doing me a very great favor, as I have waited a long time in many cases, and, to very great disadvantage.

A. L. Burdick.

—AT—

HAZARD & HORTON'S, 42 Church St.,

you can find a nice line of

Chamber Suits, Tables, Chairs, Sideboards, Upholstered and Rattan Furniture.

They also have on hand a fine line of Curtains and Furniture Coverings in Plushes, Tapestries, etc., and repair, refinish and re-upholster furniture, make and make over hair mattresses, and make to order the best feather pillows in the market. They also manufacture fine furniture to order. German and French plate mirrors set at short notice. Call and examine our stock.

Constipation

Demands prompt treatment. The results of neglect may be serious. Avoid all harsh and drastic purgatives, the tendency of which is to weaken the bowels. The best remedy is Ayer's Pills. Being purely vegetable, their action is prompt and their effect always beneficial. They are an admirable Liver and After-dinner pill, and everywhere endorsed by the profession.

"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."—Dr. I. E. Fowler, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Leithsville, Pa.

"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them an

Effective Remedy

for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house."—Moses Grenier, Lowell, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, during many years, and have always found them prompt and efficient in their action."—L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y.

"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Burke, Saco, Me.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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A book of practical common sense that should be in the hands of every girl.

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NEWPORT, R. I., April 17, 1888.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of five per cent. per annum will be paid on and after Wednesday, April 18, 1888.
NATH. R. SWINBURNE, Treasurer.
4-21

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we offer an infallible CURE for

CATARRH.

A trial will sufficiently prove its merits; it is a pleasant inhalant. Ask your druggist for **OSMAN'S CATARRH RESTORATIVE.** We solicit bad cases. J. H. YOUNG & CO., Wholesale Agents, Bristol, R. I.

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WEAK MEN AND RHEUMATISM.

To those suffering from the effects of early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, I will send valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure free of charge. Should be read by everyone who has rheumatism or is nervous and debilitated. Address
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CAMP DAVIS.

Incidents and Events in a Soldier's Life—Hot Weather for Drilling—A Thunder Gust—Contrabands and Prisoners—A Visitor from Newport—Camp Rumors.

(Extracts from a Newporter's Diary.)

July 6.—Several of us visited Washington to-day for divine service. On the opposite side of the street from the Capitol, was a large five-story brick building containing over four hundred of Gen. Butler's contrabands of all sizes and ages. A little farther on was another building containing rebel prisoners; they were almost ununiformed, quite dirty and ragged, some without hats, some without shoes, and looked much more countryfied than our own yankee farmer boys, and generally less intelligent. I hardly think they were a fair specimen of Southern chivalry, however. We spoke with the guard who informed us that three hundred had recently been sent from there to other quarters and that it had been crowded. We entered several churches and found the pews floored over and covered with mattresses filled with sick and wounded soldiers, some of them Confederates but treated as well as our own boys. Everything was nice and clean. We finally found a Methodist church where services were being conducted, and after the service was over a gentleman came forward, inquired where we were from and invited us home with him. After a nice lunch and a pleasant hour spent in talking and singing, we bid them good-bye, and were invited to call again.

July 7.—After squad drill and breakfast we went out for target practice on a hillside. It is about 125 feet range. Perhaps a dozen touched the mark, but most of the shot went above it. New troops, it is said, generally waste their shot by firing too high. In the afternoon we had drill and dress parade. Oh, how hot! It was said to be 130° where we were drilling, and the perspiration not only dropped, but run down our faces. I don't think I ever saw it warmer.

July 8.—Another very warm day, warmer if possible, than yesterday. We keep up the target practice and drill, but there was no dress parade today. Returning from drill this afternoon we found a lieutenant of heavy artillery in camp, sent to drill our officers in heavy artillery, they in turn to drill us, but he will not come the second time. He found that our company officers already understood that business; they had learned it at home in the Newport Artillery.

July 9.—Returning from target practice to-day we were surprised to see Lieutenant Vose, of Newport, now in the cavalry. He was looking well, and we are always glad to see a Newport face, almost as glad as when we get a Newport paper, especially the MERCURY, which is in great demand on arrival here. We have large quantities of manufactured news here, some of the boys in the Redwood squad claiming direct telegraph connection with home (through the air) most every morning, but it is not always authentic.

July 10.—To-day our captain has put on a double guard on account of some of the boys getting outside without passes and staying after roll call.

July 12.—The usual routine of duties, one or two thunder storms and a bath in a stream about 25 feet wide below the hill a short distance into the woods. In this stream are what looks like boiled lobsters. I say boiled, because they are red, not green, like our live lobsters. They are very small, not over two or three inches long, but quite pretty and are called craw fish. The weather still continues hot, and the sun just before it sets, looks like a huge ball of blood, and as the moon rises it looks the same, while the earth is parched and cracked about us. But our camp being on a hill we get an occasional breeze, which is quite comfortable as we lay in our tents. This afternoon we went over to headquarters, more than a mile from here, for dress parade, and the colonel kept us on battalion drill for about an hour, although our boys had had nothing to eat since breakfast and some of them were quite faint before the drill was over. We feel these hardships more, perhaps, because soldiers, who are in the regular army, tell us their colonels do the most of their drilling in the cool of the day. Our colonel seems to select the very hottest part for us. He has won the illwill of the whole regiment and some of the men in the regiment threaten to shoot him for being so hard on them at the first opportunity. But threats don't kill, you know.

July 13.—I must tell you of a curious incident that happened while a few of us were about to take a bath at the stream this morning. As we neared the stream a small dark colored bird, about the size of a robin, came flying towards us, apparently angry and excited as if to attack us for entering the stream. Some of the boys looked for a stick or a stone to drive it away, but Randall said "don't hurt it; something is the matter with it." And while looking at it in the tree overhanging the stream to which it flew, Charlie Burnett said, "There's a snake climbing out to its nest," and we were then aware that the bird was trying to get our assistance, so we stoned the snake and killed it (it was about 5 feet long), after which the bird perched itself on a branch near its nest, in which were its young, and poured forth its soul in song, then lifted its wings and silently glided away. It was a thrilling sight. Target practice again to-day. No one has yet hit the centre, but that isn't our fault; we aim for the centre, and there must be something the matter with the rifling of our guns, of course, even if one of the boys does always shut his eyes before pulling the trigger. I begin to believe that it may take a thousand bullets to kill a man if they don't go any nearer where they are aimed than these.

July 14.—The heat continues, but we get the breeze when there is any and an occasional thunder-gust to clear the air, or, as the negroes call them, "gusses," and these are quite prominent features on a hot afternoon. The first indication of one of these "gusses" would be the heat becoming very oppressive, no air stirring, and then the sky becoming slightly overcast. The clouds appear in strings, like horses' tails, then they assume fantastic shapes. Soon you would hear the roar of winds in the distance, and looking in the direction of the sound you could see the trees swaying, followed by clouds of dust that covered everything from view. The colored folks would then say, "Hi! going to have a guss!" and in less time, perhaps, than it takes to tell it, the gust would be upon us in all the fury of a whirlwind, carrying the dirt into the air with the pieces of paper around the camp, so that it looked like an inverted tunnel as it swung into the distance, the old newspapers spreading out like birds. If no rain followed soon, the turkey buzzards would appear from every direction seemingly looking for prey. After sailing about the camp for a time, and finding none they would finally depart.—The old newspapers had drawn them. During these storms we have to hold on to the tents for dear life, to keep them from blowing away, and sometimes in a drenching rain. But they are soon over and the air is greatly improved by them. We did not get a "guss" to-day, and this afternoon marched over to headquarters to have our battalion drill. It was dreadful hot and some of the boys dropped in the ranks, but they are not dead and will be all right in the morning. Our colonel does not seem to be perfect in battalion drill and sometimes makes mistakes in his orders. When we get confused, either by his mistakes or ours (and we always say they are his), you can hear the familiar call, "As you were! As you were! Fall back into line!" He tires his horse out and then dismounts and tires himself out before he thinks we have got drill enough. We hear the news in Newport is that we are going South, but our "air telegrams" via Redwood squad is that we are ordered to Portsmouth Grove as guard for the hospital, so you see the difference in the news; but we place no dependence on any news or rumors we hear. Those in charge command and we obey, generally with cheerfulness, but we, like the Northern papers, think we know better what should be done than the general-in-chief, especially if the Redwood squad get an "air telegram."—The captains of some of the companies have been around to Fort Davis (our quarters), to examine our muskets and have their men taught to keep theirs like ours. We feel quite elated at the compliment and our guns will now look better than ever, if that is possible.—When we first received them they were black, their original finish being worn off so that they were rough, but under our hands, led by one of our "Young" men who was in the First, they became bright and burnished so that they glistened like silver and you could not soil a handkerchief with them either inside or out.

Did I ever tell you that we have had a female in the company nearly ever since we came out here? Whenever we have changed camp she has gone with us; she visits the guard house most every night, no matter how many are there, and she walks around the camp when the guard is changed. She is not the least bashful. Her name is Rhody and we think her a very knowing kitten. I believe Lieutenant Colonel Powel claims her, and will take her home with him when he goes. While at Tenallytown the boys found four young kittens, but we only took this one with us when we moved. Capt. Slocum stopped me today and wanted to know when I was wounded; he supposed I had been, by the looks of my feet. The soles of my shoes were dropping off, and I had tied them on with rope yarn. We received the shoes in Providence. They looked good and had a thick welt, but the soles were stuffed with wooden chips and soon separated from the uppers; not much like Seabury's shoes in Newport. Several of our boys go on drill without shoes, but it is more for show than any thing else, for we can draw shoes from the Quarter Master department at $1.75 to come out of that thirteen dollars a month we are going to get. We are dissatisfied with the shoes received from the state. How much longer we shall stay at Fort Davis is unknown. The army in advance seems to have some very hard fighting toward Richmond and we may be ordered forward at any moment. Breakfast to day at 12 M., pretty long time to wait for our hard tack and coffee, as they get us out about half past four in the morning, but when any thing comes short we make it up in grumbling. I don't know but we shall all be glad to get home and away from each other. Still the boys are generally accommodating; they will give or lend one to the other, any thing in their possession, but we must grumble even if it be about our Colonel who is from Providence. I have never yet heard one in the regiment grumble, about our Lieutenant Colonel Powel, however. Everybody wishes he was colonel of the Regiment. Tuesday, while some of our men were on guard at headquarters, they captured a contraband in the night who said he was an escaped slave from Annapolis. He said he had been with his last master about ten years, and that a few days ago, while his master was whipping him, he lifted his hand to protect himself, when his master said "going to strike me, are you! I'll fix you." And while his master went to the house for a gun he skipped for the north and freedom hoping, as he said, "dat de yeah ob jubilee have come." But the shot had travelled faster than he, and he showed us his legs filled with fine shot. We asked him if he was sorry he ran away and he said he had thought of doing it for a long time but never before could muster courage, but that he would rather die than go back to slavery. We gave him food for he was "an hungered" and let him sleep in the guard house, but I don't know what became of him finally.

July 15.—It is a pleasant, yes, a beautiful day. I have been on guard for the last 24 hours and therefore have to-day for my own convenience, except dress parade. It is amusing in the early morning hours, before day light, to hear off at some distance a dog bark, then from another direction another, in different tone, and in a few minutes all around you from every direction, dogs of all sorts and sizes are barking in as many different tones. None are to be seen however, and all is quiet except these barking dogs. About daylight the birds begin to call and sing, and they sing beautifully. Thousands of them are in the woods in the rear of us. Orderly Serg't Fales says they sing just as well at home and the reason I have never heard them was because I did not get up early enough in the morning and John Gould says, "yes thats so!" Well I get up early enough here.

(To be continued.)

What Push Can Accomplish.

The first experience of a millionaire merchant of Philadelphia on his arrival in this country aptly illustrates what push can accomplish. He said: "I was without money or friends. I spoke to a man on the wharf, and asked him what to do. He replied, 'Work, young man. Have you any motto?' 'No,' I said, 'what do you mean?' He said 'Every man must have a motto. Now think of one. Go out and hunt for work.' I started, thinking of a motto. As I walked along the street I saw painted on a door the word "Push." I said: 'That shall be my motto.' I did push at that door and entered an office. I was asked what I wanted. I said, 'Work, and the word on your door gave me not only a motto, but confidence.' My manner pleased the man. He asked me many questions; all of which were answered promptly. He said at last, 'I want a boy of "push," and as you have adopted that for your motto, I will try you.' He did. My success followed and the motto that made my fortune will make that of others."

It's the illiterate man who makes his mark.

For the delicate and aged, and all in whom the vital current is impoverished and sluggish, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the very best tonic. It restores the wasted tissues, and imparts to the system surprising elasticy and vigor. Price $1. Worth $5 a bottle.

The sure preventive for cholera is cleanliness.

Pond's Extract, for *every* Pain or Soreness. A history without a parallel; with but little advertising its sale has extended all over the country. Try it! *For forty years it has stood all the tests.*

Literary Notes.

"Two Coronets," Mary Agnes Tincker's new serial which was commenced in the April number of The American Magazine has proved a success at the start. Miss Tincker is a strong writer, and has hosts of admirers who will be glad to find her new story in the only distinctively American magazine we have.

The second and concluding paper on "The Belles of Old Philadelphia," by Charlotte Adams, which will appear in The American Magazine for May, contains some charming descriptions of the grace and beauty that existed in that favored city about the time of the Revolution. The article will be copiously illustrated, and will be especially valuable as a collection of the different styles of early American portraiture.

Ernest Knaufft's paper on "The Art Student in New York," in the May number of The American Magazine, will be of great interest to the large army of young men and women who are anxious to pursue some branch of art as a means of livelihood. To these, New York city offers in its numerous schools, one of the most direct and practical means of attaining the knowledge that is a pre-requisite of success. The article describes the different art in t tutions in New Y k. It will be profusely illustrated, and will be a boon to the aspiring young student.

In The American Magazine for May, William Ellery Curtis will begin a series of illustrated articles on "The Oldest of American Cities." The first paper will deal largely with Carthagena which was the first city founded on the continent, although several colonies had previously been established on the nearby islands and a fortress had been built at Panama. The city became the rendezvous of the Spanish galleons that went to South America for treasure, and consequently a most tempting field for pirates. Incidents in relations to these, together with descriptions of the large churches, palaces and other buildings, afford great scope for an article of this character, and Mr. Curtis has taken full advantage of the opportunity.

Mr. George Kennan will tell in the May Century how he came to go to Siberia on the Century expedition. Mr. Kennan had spent some time in Siberia already in connection with the overland telegraph scheme, and in the summer of 1884 he made a preliminary excursion to St. Petersburg and Moscow for the purpose of collecting material, and ascertaining whether or not obstacles were likely to be thrown in his way by the Russian Government. He returned in October, fully satisfied that his scheme was a practical one. He therefore sailed from New York for Liverpool in May, 1885. He says: "All my prepossessions were favorable to the Russian Government and unfavorable to the Russian Revolutionists." He adds that this "partly explains the friendly attitude toward me which was taken by the Russian Government, the permission which was given me to inspect prisons and mines, and the comparative immunity from arrests, detention, and imprisonment which I enjoyed, even when my movements and associations were such as justly to render me an object of suspicion to the local Siberian authorities."

For nearly half a century Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been the most popular cough remedy in the world. The constantly increasing demand for this remedy proves it to be the very best specific for colds, coughs, and all diseases of the throat and lungs.

There is an old superstition that a year with three eights in it is a lucky star.

Tomorrow's Church Services.

Protestant Episcopal.

TRINITY PARISH, Rev. George J. Magill, rector. Holy communion at 8 A. M. and evensongs at 7.30 in Kay Chapel; morning service at 10.45 and children's service at 3.30 P. M. in Trinity Church. The Holy Communion is also celebrated in Trinity Church at 10.45 A. M. on the first Sunday in the month, and when the Sunday is a special Feast Day. Sunday school at 2.30 P. M.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, Rev. R. B. Peet, rector. Morning prayer at 11 A. M.; evening prayer at 7.30 P. M. Sunday school at 1.45 P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, Rhode Island avenue Rev. C. G. Gilliat, D. D. rector Services—8 o'clock early celebration every Sunday, and at 11 also the first Sunday in the month. Services with sermon 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday school 2.30 P. M. and children's service at 3.15.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, Poplar street, Rev. S. W. Moran, rector. Holy communion every Sunday morning at 7.30, also in connection with the 10.30 service on the first Sunday of the month. Morning prayer and Litany at 10.30. Evensong at 7.30. Sunday school at 2.15 P. M.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, South Portsmouth, Rev. Geo. Herbert Patterson Rector. First and third Sundays of each month, Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion, 10.30 A. M.; other Sundays, Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon, 10.30 A. M.; Sunday School, 12 M.

HOLY CROSS CHAPEL, Middletown, Rev. Geo. Herbert Patterson rector. Evening Prayer and Sermon, 3 P. M; Sunday School, 2.30 P. M.

ST. COLUMBA—The Berkeley Memorial Chapel—on the South-east Cliffs. Rt. Rev. T. M. Clark, D. D. Services at 3.30 P. M. Sunday school at 2.15 P. M.

Baptist.

FIRST CHURCH—Rev. E. P. Tuller, pastor. Preaching at 10.45 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Bible service at 3 P. M.

SECOND CHURCH, Rev. S. W. Stevens, pastor. Sunday school at 10.30 A. M.; preaching at 3.00 and 7.30 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH. Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., pastor. Morning Service at 10.45. Evening service at 7.30 Bible school at 3 P. M.

SHILOH CHURCH, Rev. H. N. Jeter; services:—sermon at 10.45 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sabbath school at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

FIRST CHURCH, Rev. J. A. L. Rich, sermon at 10.30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday school at 1.45 P. M. Evening service at 7.30.

THAMES STREET, Rev. W. I. Ward, Sunday school at 10.30 A. M; preaching at 3 P. M.; praise and social service at 7.30 P. M.

TOURO CHAPEL. Bellevue avenue, Rev. Arthur W. Upshaw, pastor; services 11 A. M., 3.30 and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 1.30 P. M.

SWEDISH MISSION, Burlingham's Hall, Spring street, near Mill, Rev. Alex Friyxell, pastor; services at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

MIDDLETOWN FOUR CORNERS, Middletown, Rev. J. F. Cooper, pastor; Sunday school 10.30 P. M.; preaching 2.30 P. M.; evening service at 7.30 o'clock.

Congregational.

UNITED CHURCH, Rev. Forest F. Emerson, pastor; worship and preaching at 10.45 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.; Sunday school at 2.30 P. M.

UNION CHURCH, Rev. M. Van Horne, pastor; preaching at 3 and 8.30 P. M. Sabbath school at 11.30 A. M.

GRACE CHAPEL, Wellington ave. and Thames st., Rev. R. Gordon Mackay, pastor. Sunday services: Preaching, morning at 10.45. Sunday school 2.30. Evening service at 7.45, conducted by pastor. Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 7.35. All welcome.

Roman Catholic.

ST. MARY'S, Rev. Philip Grace, D. D.; low mass at 7, 8 and 9; high mass at 10.30 A. M. Vespers at 3 P. M.

ST. JOSEPH'S, Clarke and Touro streets, Rev. James Coyle and Rev. William I. Simmons; low masses at 7, 8 and 9, high mass and sermon at 10.30; vespers, conference and benediction at 7.30 P. M.

Unitarian.

CHANNING MEMORIAL CHURCH, Morning service at 10.45; Sunday school at 12.00 P. M.

Young Men's Christian Association.

165 Thames street. Praise service for men only, every Sunday at 6 P. M., in the Lecture Room. Brief addresses and good singing. Young men and strangers in the city especially invited to attend.

FRIENDS' CHURCH, cor. Marlboro' and Farewell streets. Forenoon services, 10.30 A. M.; Sabbath School, 3 P. M.; Prayer meeting, 7 P. M. Thursday meetings—Forenoon services, 10.30 A. M.; Prayer meeting, 7.30 P. M.

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HON. S. CROSBY, Hawaiian Consul, Lima, Peru, writes as follows:

"St. Jacobs Oil cured me of painful Rheumatism."

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New York Man'r, HENRY DICKINSON, 319

He Got Even—"I was married years ago to-day." "Is that so, year, eh?" "Yes, and, by the way, my wife proposed marriage to me to take the advantage of you?" "Yes, but I got even, I was the first to sue for divorce."

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1888.

The Journal's pets now are "Brennan, Carroll, Honey and Page" of the Democratic party and "Uncle Enos, Brayton, Hayes and Goodwin" in the Republican ranks.

There are petitions before the General Assembly for the granting of new charters to fifty-five new corporations of which seven have their headquarters in Newport County.

The debate on the tariff question is to continue in the National House of Representatives seventeen days and three nights longer. There is no need of the Newport Y. M. C. A. discussing the question.

They have organized in this city what the movers are pleased to call a non-partisan Naturalization Club, of which every officer is an active Democratic worker. Some people have queer ideas of non partisanship.

Gen. N. P. Banks of Massachusetts, will probably be a member of the next House of Representatives. He was speaker of that body thirty-five years ago, and it could not do better than to make him speaker again when the fifty-first Congress assembles for business.

Cleveland, it is said, contemplates making Minister Phelps Chief Justice, Secretary Endicott minister to England, and Gen. Patrick A. Collins, a cabinet officer in the place of Endicott. This last appointment is to be made to please his Irish constituents for the appointment of Phelps, to whom this element is antagonistic.

When James Russell Lowell speaks of an Independent element in politics as a valuable check upon party conduct no sensible man quarrels with him, but when he would make the Independents the entering wedge of a movement to break up American industries it is time for American workingmen to decide who are their friends.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate to change the designs on our coinage, on the ground that with our advance in artistic culture we can improve on the dies devised years ago, in our callow days. Our experience does not warrant confidence in any such gain. The latest coin designed, the standard dollar, is the ugliest of the lot. To be sure, it was designed by an Englishman, who crucified the American eagle and smuggled the head of the British lion into the Goddess of Liberty's back hair, and, possibly, a native artist might do better.

The boss Democratic organ in this State, the Providence Telegram, comes out with a column article showing up in a rather unenviable light its Democratic Governor of New York. Better be careful, Neighbor, and not say too much against Gov. Hill, you may have to support him yet for the Presidency, and the language you are now using somebody might be unkind enough to quote to you then and it would not sound well. Probably you will as little relish listening to your former words then as do you and your party relish now at being reminded of the "black ballot" episode by which you elected a Lieutenant Governor a year ago.

The reasoning of a political organ is peculiar to say the least. We have had numerous evidences of the truthfulness of the above statement in the arguments of our Mugwump organs for the last three years. But the case now in point is the reasoning of that dyed-in-the-wool-Democratic-machine-organ, the Providence Telegram. It has come to the conclusion that its Democratic governor in New York is ruined politically, through his dealings with Rollin M. Squire and others and his aqueduct contracts; and to account for the Governor's crooked transactions it claims that he was aided and abetted by the wicked Republicans. That is decidedly a Pickwickian argument. What had the Republicans of New York to gain or what could they gain by aiding such a man as Hill. To make the Telegram's argument believed by even the most credulous, then they must believe that the Republicans of New York are fools as well as knaves. When you wish to manufacture a scape-goat for the misdoings of your own party it will be well to make one that will bear even a remote resemblance to reality.

It is said that before he sails from Europe, Mr. Blaine will write a letter putting his withdrawal from the Presidential contest in such positive terms that his case cannot be considered in the Chicago Convention. There is no doubt in the minds of all true friends of Mr. Blaine, but that he meant precisely what he said, when he wrote his former letter, and the Republican party should take him at his word. While Mr. Blaine would make a very strong candidate there are others just as strong. The Republican party is not yet reduced to one leader and there is no reason why this demand for Mr. Blaine's renomination should be kept up longer, when both publicly and privately he has stated that he was not and would not be a candidate. If he wanted the nomination, or would take it, even, there was no need of his writing any letters pretending to decline it. Had Mr. Blaine remained quiet there is no power that could have prevented his nomination by the Republican convention by acclamation. Mr. Blaine knew this as well as his friends and the Republican party generally. Hence the only possible interpretation to be put to his letter is, that he meant precisely what he said, and that the party must look elsewhere for its candidate.

English Support of Cleveland.

A probably near estimate places the number of free-trade documents sent into this country by England in 1887 at 11,000,000. A Presidential election is to be held this year, and the flood of anti-protection literature coming from the same source may be expected to assume a far larger volume. Why should English free-traders take such an interest in converting public opinion here to their views if they do not expect to make pounds and shillings out of the hoped-for change in the American system? They certainly are not working for American interests. Such disinterestedness will never be known to history. If Americans will stop to think, they must realize that our interests are something quite distinct from those of Great Britain, whose commercial policy has always been to make the rest of the world dependent upon its producers and merchants. The free-trade tendencies of the Democratic party and the policy of the present Administration have furnished, and continue to furnish encouragement to the British free-traders to persist in their purpose of breaking down our system of industrial protection.

Disappointments of a Great Man.

In 1824 Mr. Clay was a candidate, receiving thirty-seven electoral votes. In 1832 he ran again, receiving the votes of six States only. In 1839 he was a candidate for the nomination, but was defeated by General Harrison, who was elected. In 1844 he was nominated for the Presidency by the Whigs, and received 105 votes to 170 for Polk. He was a candidate for the nomination in 1848, but was defeated by Zachary Taylor.

For the first time in the history of the Republican party in Massachusetts, its convention to-day to nominate candidates to go to the national convention is going to be a regular Blaine convention. In 1876, Massachusetts was hostile to Blaine, in 1880, ditto; in 1884, generally ditto; in 1888, Blaine. There is a world of suggestion in this paragraph according as people want to make it.—[Boston Record.

The suggestion would seem to be that the great mass of the Republican party in the Old Bay State had at length come into line with the rest of New England. There is no mistaking the fact that the trend of public opinion all over the land is for the nomination of Mr. Blaine. Whether or not this will be a wise measure as far as party success is concerned, time only can tell.

Mr. Conkling is said to have left his financial affairs in excellent condition. When he opened his law office in New York he was $28,000 in debt, besides a mortgage on his residence in Utica. These debts have not only been paid off, but, in addition, over $60,000 on the trust fund embezzled by his former law partner, Arthur Johnson. There was no legal claim on Mr. Conkling for this latter sum, but as he was instrumental in having Johnson appointed trustee he felt a moral obligation to make good his defalcation. When he died he left a good balance in the bank besides some profitable investments.

Gov. Davis has appointed John M. Brennan of Providence, the great Democratic bulldozer in the tenth ward, Judge Advocate General on his staff. The distinguished gentleman will serve hardly long enough to get used to the title. Governor Davis, we often hear, like Cleveland, is better than his party, but like Cleveland he gets down to the party level when making his appointments. Probably no more offensive appointment to the people of the State generally could be made than that of Jack Brennan to be Judge Advocate General.

There has been a rumor current in Baltimore of late that Colonel Jerome Bonaparte, now in Europe, went abroad with the expectation of bringing with him on his return Eugenie, ex-Empress of the French, who would thereafter make her home in this country.

At a town meeting in Lee, N. H., the other day, Mrs. Rebecca Bennett was chosen moderator, the first time a woman was ever called on to preside over a town meeting in that state.

Reports from the Emperor of Germany are much more encouraging than they were a week ago.

Natural History Society.

Last Monday evening, 23d inst., a conversational meeting for briefly discussing items in Natural History, was held in the Historical Hall in Touro street, where the Natural History Society hold its monthly meetings. There were four or five communications. One was by Mr. T. Nelson Dale "On the Orchids of Greylock Mountain, Berkshire Co., Mass.; one by Mr. John M. Swan, Jr., "On a series of the local flora of Rhode Island" collected by him. Another was by Mr. Henry L. Smyth of the U. S. Geological Survey "On the occurrence and causes of subterranean mountain streams on Monadnock Mountain, New Hampshire." Another was by Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, "On the origin of the domestic Dog, its place in history and the special mention of various canine species in the writings of Shakspeare." Mr. Amon Parmenter also spoke "On the occurrence of the Golden Carp on Aquidneck Island." These various contributions formed quite an interesting evening for the small band of scientific people, who happened to be present.

The last "Social" or "Conversazione" of the Unity Club comes off on Tuesday evening next, the 1st of May. Amongst the singers expected to contribute, we have heard the names of Miss Fry, Mr. William Cottrell, etc., and amongst the probable readers, Colonel Howard Smith, Mr. Harry H. Cozzens and Doctor Squire. There is sure to be a pleasant gathering.

News in Brief.

Rear Admiral C. S. Boggs is dead.

Max Strakosch is seriously ill.

Violent outbreaks continue in Paris.

New Haven celebrated her 250th anniversary Wednesday.

The winter wheat crop will fall considerably below the average.

The revolt of the Roumanian peasants has been suppressed.

Gen. Crook is to be assigned to the department of the Missouri.

The President vetoed three more pension bills yesterday.

Delaware promises an unusually full peach crop.

The Catalonia landed 1300 steerage passengers at this port yesterday.

Heavy damages to Virginia produce are reported.

Central City, Dak., was destroyed by fire Thursday.

The British house of commons voted Tuesday night to levy a duty on bottled wines imported from France.

Bradstreet announces the failure of Clark, Radcliff & Co., dry goods merchants of New York.

The Bell clothing store in Chicago was seriously damaged by a gas explosion Thursday evening.

The French chamber was engaged Thursday in discussing the De Lesseps lottery bill.

Queen Victoria's reception by the people of Berlin Wednesday was of the most enthusiastic character.

It is announced in London that Mr. Chamberlain is betrothed to the daughter of Secretary Endicott.

Congressman Milliken was renominated in the third Maine district, Wednesday.

The Delameter Iron Works, New York, were damaged $100,000 by fire Wednesday night.

A Baltimorean has taken out patents for a process whereby heat is produced from electricity.

Our Washington correspondent announces that the Chelsea naval hospital land will be left as it is.

Representative Anderson of Iowa introduced a bill in Congress Monday ordering a suit against the Union Pacific R. R.

Mrs. A. H. Conner of Medford, "Christian Scientist," was held in $5000 Tuesday on a charge of manslaughter.

In the Senate Tuesday a bill was passed for a public building at New London, Conn. The day was passed in discussing various pending measures.

Rt. Rev. Leon Bouland, a French priest formerly resident in Boston and in Central Falls in this State, has renounced the Roman Catholic religion.

Queen Victoria left Berlin Thursday amid many demonstrations of popular regard. The Emperor has apparently emerged from the critical period of his illness.

Fire was discovered in the laboratory of the high school building at Concord, N. H., Wednesday, and the entire building was destroyed, with many books and nearly all the apparatus. There were nearly 300 pupils in the building at the time, but all left in safety.

Fire Wednesday night entirely destroyed the station of the Edison Electric Illuminating Co., in Fall River. It contained three Armington & Sims engines, three batteries of boilers and six dynamos. Loss probably $150,000; mostly covered by insurance. The fire was first noticed near the equalizer; origin at present uncertain. The entire system, which lighted the business part of the city and many residences, is for a time paralyzed.

Gen. Abram Merritt committed suicide at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Wednesday night. Business troubles probably caused the rash act. During the late war Gen. Merritt commanded a volunteer regiment and served with distinction through the whole struggle. At the close of the war he was sent to Liverpool as consul-general. He was one of the most prominent republicans in the State of New York and held important positions in the G. A. R. For a number of years he was in the dry goods business at Nyack under the firm name of Abram Merritt & Co. He was a man of fine personal appearance and 50 years old.

American Institute of Instruction.

The following is the list of the advisory committee selected to aid in promoting the success of the coming convention of the American Institute of Instruction:

Ex-Gov. Geo. Peabody Wetmore, Ex-Gov. Charles C. Van Zandt, Hon. George Bancroft, Hon. Wm. P. Sheffield, Hon. Isaac Bell, Jr., Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Hon. George H. Calvert, Mr. Geo. Gordon King, Prof. Alexander Agassiz, Mr. Louis L. Lorillard, Prof. Raphael Pumpelly, Mr. William G. Weld, Hon. Theo. A. Havemeyer, Hon. W. W. Astor, Prof. C. W. Shields, Major Theodore K. Gibbs, Mr. Edmund Tweedy, Admiral Luce, Mr. John N. A. Griswold, Mr. E. J. Herrick, Mr. Geo. H. Norman, Mr. Wm. C. Rives, Mr. Henry A. Rice, Mr. John Nicholas Brown, Francis B. Peckham, Esq., Mr. John Foster, Mr. Sidney Woollett, Mr. Chas. Pinard, Prof. Fairman Rogers, Lieutenant Governor Samuel R. Honey, Mr. Henry G. Marquand, Col. C. L. Best, Commander C. F. Goodrich, Commander F. J. Higginson, Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, Mr. Geo. Collins, Ex-Mayors Slocum, Swinburne, Burdick, Franklin and Bedlow, Hon. L. D. Davis, Hon. Darius Baker, Mr. Thomas Dunn, Mr. Geo. Pierce, Capt. J. P. Cotton, Hon. William J. Underwood, Mr. Frederick Tompkins, Capt. M. C. Marin, Hon. T. M. Seabury, Mr. F. W. Tilton, Hon. Thomas Coggeshall, Mr. A. C. Titus, Mr. John G. Weaver, Jr., Hon. John H. Cozzens, Mr. Philip Rider, Mr. Henry Bull, Jr., Mr. Job A. Peckham, Dr. H. R. Storer, Dr. B. E. Turner, Mr. Wm. G. Stevens, Mr. Wm. B. Sherman, Mr. Wm. P. Clarke, Col. A. C. Landers, Mr. John Gilpin, Mr. Robert S. Barker, Mr. B. B. H. Sherman, Mr. Clark H. Burdick, Dr. W. H. Cotton, Mr. W. H. Sherman, Mr. J. J. Peckham, Mr. D. E. Young, Mr. Thomas Galvin, Mr. Geo. F. Crandall, Mr. John S. Coggeshall, Mr. James C. Swan, Mr. D. B. Fitts, Mr. John H. Crosby, Jr., Mr. A. K. Quinn, Mr. Wm. K. Covell, Jr., Mr. A. L. Burdick, Mr. Charles E. Hammett, Mr. Edward W. Lawton, Mr. Lewis Brown, Rev. Thatcher Thayer, Rev. F. E. Emerson, Rev. George J. Magill, Rev. James Mahan, Rev. J. A. L. Rich, Rev. S. W. Stevens, Rev. W. I. Simmons, Rev. Philip Grace, Rev. M. Van Horne, Rev. E. P. Tuller, Rev. W. I. Ward, Rev. R. B. Peet, Rev. James Coyle, Rev. H. N. Jeter, Rev. A. P. Mendes, Rev. S. W. Moran, Rev. C. G. Gillilat, Rev. Gordon McKay, Rev. F. H. Upshaw, Rev. A. Z. Fryxell.

Preaching at the First Baptist church by the pastor, Rev. E. P. Tuller, at 10:45 A. M., Young People's Prayer Meeting at 7 P. M. subject "The blood of Christ." Preaching at 7:30 P. M., subject "Jonathan, the friend of David."

Thomas Burlingham sold fifty shares of Aquidneck National Bank stock on Wednesday as follows:—Five shares, at $79, to Susan M. Myers; ten shares, at $77, to William P. Clarke; five shares, at $77.50, and thirty shares, at $77, to C. T. Hopkins.

The subject of the sermon tomorrow afternoon at the Second Baptist church is to be lessons from the trees; a sermon for Arbor Day. Evening service at half past seven. Every one welcome.

The several life saving stations along the coast will be closed for the season on Monday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Interminable Tariff Debate.—Mr. Mills' Expectations.—The Appropriate Bills.—The Pension Bill—Not Smooth Sailing for River and Harbor Bill.—Trouble Ahead for the Fishery Treaty.—Innumerable Bills Before Congress.—A South Carolina Representative Thinks Congress too Small.

(*Correspondence of the Mercury.*)

WASHINGTON, April 23d, 1888.

By far the most important event in Congress since I last wrote you is the inauguration of the long contemplated tariff debate which took place on last Tuesday with becoming dignity and decorum. The opening speech for revenue reform was made by Mr. Mills, of Texas, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and was called a masterpiece by his sympathizers on the tariff question. The reply, very appropriately came from Judge Kelly, of Pa., the senior member of Congress, and the acknowledged leader and exponent of protection.

The discussion promises to be long continued and exhaustive, and it will not be surprising if the public finds its patience somewhat worn before a vote is reached, although, Mr. Mills, in speaking of his cherished measure, remarked enthusiastically: "We are in earnest, we will actively push it to a final vote, and we will pass it before the meeting of the St. Louis Presidential Nomination Convention."

The House of Representatives spent most of the past week in working with gratifying energy on appropriation bills. It is trying to dispose of these current financial concerns in order to give its time exclusively afterward to the inspiring tariff discussion. The Pension appropriation bill and the Indian appropriation bill have been safely passed, and now the River and Harbor appropriation is under consideration.

The Pension bill appropriates $80,285,500, being an increase of $1,515,000 over appropriations of last year. These are large figures, but I suppose nobody will regret the expenditure, so long as it is carefully limited to those who honestly earned this recognition by the Government.

The River and Harbor bill does not have smooth sailing. Some members seem to think that the appropriation ought to be distributed among the States according to the number of miles of their water front or the lineal length of their rivers and creeks, without any particular regard to the needs of commerce. They object to the mighty Mississippi, which has never received the attention it deserved from the Government, having so much.

The trouble seems to be in bringing Congress to understand that whatever the Government spends for internal improvements should bear some reasonable proportion to the calculable commercial advantages which they carry with them. The River and Harbor bill is not in the character of a gratuity to the States, but of a business investment for the general welfare.

After a lively political debate which reverted to the electoral controversy of 1876, the bill for the admission of South Dakota as a state passed the Senate. It is not expected to pass the House however.

The impression is strengthening at the Capitol that party lines will be strictly drawn upon the Fisheries Treaty and that its ratification is impossible. It is probable that a considerable portion of this week will be spent behind closed doors by the Senate discussing this treaty. Much of it will be of a partisan character and will be made public by order of the Senate and published in the Congressional Record. Secretary Bayard was anxious for the treaty to be discussed in open session because he thought the more the people knew about the treaty the more popular it would become.

Friday last was the 100th day of the present session of Congress. The bills and resolutions introduced to that date aggregate 12,368, which is over 2,000 more than the total number introduced during the first hundred days of the last Congress. The Senate has passed 831 bills and the House 427. The House has sent 185 bills to the President and the Senate 24. So as Congresses go the work of the Fiftieth is nothing to be ashamed of so far, after all.

For years past when Congress has not worked fast it has been the custom to excuse and forgive it on the ground that it is too bulky a body to do better. Representative Tillman, of South Carolina, has just come to the front with a different theory. He says that our National Legislature, considering the size of this country with its vast and varied population, is altogether too small. He does not think that the interests of sixty millions of people can be properly cared for by four hundred legislators.

In his opinion the House of Representatives should have at least six hundred members and the Senate no less than three hundred, and in support of this proposition Mr. Tillman cited the fact that the British House of Lords has 560 members and the House of Commons 670.

Mr. Tillman very ably advocated his side of the question. But there is much that can be said on both sides, and many people in this country believe that the public business could be greatly facilitated, the danger of wasteful deadlocks diminished, and the mischief of sectional combinations done away with by cutting down the number of members. J. B.

What Government Vaults Contain.

United States Treasurer James W. Hyatt reports the amount of money on hand at the close of March, as follows:

Gold Coin	$189,694,374
Gold bullion	121,167,828
Standard Silver Dollars	232,037,294
Fractional Silver Coin	25,566,289
Silver bullion	3,375,952
Trade Dollar bullion	6,649,623
Total Specie	$578,490,732
United States Notes	33,085,623
National Bank Notes	253,821
Current Money in Banks	61,231,617
Bank Notes in process of redemption	5,069,966
Minor Coin	186,549
Interest paid, etc	65,617
Total assets	$678,293,965

The specie account shows an increase of $5,225,000 in March, chiefly owing to a larger deposit of Standard Dollars. This is the result of increased circulation of Silver coin certificates.

Governor elect Taft has announced as members of his staff the following named gentlemen: George M. Smith, Providence; Henry F. Lippitt, Providence; John W. Ellis, Woonsocket; Alvin A. Barker, Newport; Henry D. Hayden, Warwick; and Eugene B. Pendleton, Westerly. The Governor elect is taking time by the forelock in making his appointments.

There is to be a reunion of the students of Greenwich Academy, June 21. Prof. Alonzo Williams, of Brown University, will be the orator, and probably Miss Jennie A. Thomas, of East Greenwich, the poet.

There are 180,000 liquor saloons in England, 20,000 of which are in London.

A. O'D. Taylor,

124 BELLEVUE AVE.

FARMS FOR SALE.

20 acre farm close to Bristol Ferry, $7000; 65 acre farm near East shore, 5 miles from Newport, $15,000; residences and farm buildings on both. Land in and around Newport, 7, 10, 15, 25 and 50 cents. In Jamestown, 3 to 3½ cents. Houses furnished and unfurnished, yearly $300 to $1000. Summer Cottages $300 to $5000.

Real Estate Agency, cor. Touro Block.

Marriages.

In this city, 18th inst., by Rev. M. Van Horne, James Sunman to Minnie Parker Rice, both of this city.

In this city, 24th inst., by Rev. Warren Randolph, Joseph A. Carr to Annie G. Hayward, all of this city.

At Preston House, Rhode Island avenue, 25th inst., by Rev. Dr. Gillilat, Frederick Almy Gifford and Lizzie Easton Tennant.

Deaths.

Arthur Gilbert, son of Gilbert H., and Isabella W. Burnham, aged 21 months and 16 days.

In this city, 23th inst., Benjamin F., son of George W., and Annie F. Batcheller, aged 3 years and 2 months.

In Middletown, 24th inst., Mary T., wife of John Maguire, aged 78 years.

In Jamestown, 24th, inst., Mrs. Sarah A. Hazard, widow of the late Job W. Hazard.

In Providence, 20th inst., Nancy West, widow of Dr. Charles T. Metcalf, aged 68; 22d, Oceana Harris, widow of Walter R. Proctor, 65; 23d, Sarah E., wife of Robinson Rentley, 51; 24th, Harriet Tyler, wife of Clifton A. Hall; 22d, Henry F. Onley, 46; 20th, John Bernard Strater, 76.

In Bristol, 19th inst., William H. Franklin, in his 50th year.

Near Wickford Junction, 19th inst., Amos Gardiner, in his 77th year.

In Cumberland, 20th inst., Mary A., widow of Fenner Grant.

In Phenix, 20th inst., Adelia C., wife of Rastus Snell, in her 76th year.

In Ashland, Mass., 22d inst., Mrs. Louisa M. Stone of Providence, in her 81th year.

In Pawtucket, 24th inst., Abigail Mary, wife of John E. Eaton, in her 70th year.

In Smithfield, 21st inst., Watty A. Mowry, in her 93d year.

In Foster, 22d inst., Hannah, widow of William A. Jenks, in her 83d year.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL 1888. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water Morn	High water Eve
28 Sat	5 2	6 53	9 57	9 51	9 49
29 Sun	5 1	6 54	11 1	10 50	10 45
30 Mon	4 59	6 55	11 59	11 53	11 47
1 Tues	4 58	6 56	mon	.....	1 01
2 Wed	4 57	6 57	0 49	0 57	2 05
3 Thurs	4 56	6 58	1 39	2 05	3 03
4 Fri	4 54	6 59	2 5	3 11	3 54

Last Quarter, 2d day, 6h. 47m., evening.
New Moon, 10th day, 8h. 21m., evening.
First Quarter, 18th day, 6h. 5m., evening.
Full Moon, 25th day, 8h. 40m., morning.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 Wall street, N. Y.

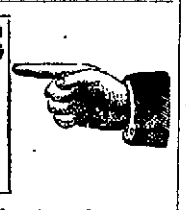
DON'T

Allow your Clothing, Paint, or Woodwork, washed in the old rubbing, twisting, wrecking way. Join that large army of sensible, economical people, who from experience have learned that James Pyle's Pearline, used as directed on each package, saves time, labor, rubbing, wear and tear.

Your Clothes are worn out more by washing than wearing. It is to your advantage to try Pearline.

JAMES PYLE, New York.
Sold Everywhere.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

SCHREIER'S

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment

143 THAMES STREET.

Great Attractions.

Largest and most complete assortment of Millinery in this city. We lead in the fashion and exhibit the most artistic designs in our trimmed hat department. Our novelties are too numerous to mention. A personal inspection will convince the ladies that we place before them everything that is new, and our prices are as low as any house in or out of the city. Hats and Bonnets for Ladies', Misses' and Children, in every shape, color and quality. Children's Lace and Lawn Caps, Ladies' Dress Caps and Widow Caps. An elegant assortment of Watered and Fancy Ribbons, Flowers, Piquets and Feathers. All the latest designs in gilt, silver, bronze, terra cotta and other new shades in braids and cords. A fine line of ornaments, pins and beadings. A large assortment of trimmed hats and bonnets continued in stock, and trimmed to order at short notice. Variety immense, and prices extremely low, at

Schreier's

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment.

143 Thames Street.

THE CLIMAX JAVA COFFEE

Is the finest drinking coffee in the world; always uniform in strength, aromatic and invigorating.

TRY IT.

We also offer to the trade a very fine FORMOSA TEA. We solicit a trial of these goods. We are satisfied as to the result. Remember we sell at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

NEW YORK STORE,

201 THAMES ST.

Telephone Connection.

Canada Hardwood Unleached ASHES

In car-loads 14 to 17 tons. This being our only business, our long experience enables us to guarantee the quality. The best fertilizer in use. Price and pamphlet sent on application. Imported by Munro, Judson & Stroup. For sale in large or small quantities, by

J. B. DeBLOIS, No. 2 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

"PERRY'S PLYMOUTH COAL,"

FRANKLIN OF LYKENS VALLEY,
SUSQUEHANA RED ASH,
OAK, MAPLE, WALNUT AND PINE WOOD, at the PEOPLE'S COAL YARD,
MAIN OFFICE 187 THAMES STREET.

PERRY ✻ BROTHERS.

We Have Opened

A new and very pretty line of medium and low priced CHAMBER SUITS, and invite your inspection. We think they "Can't be Beat."

E. P. MARSH, 101 and 103 THAMES ST.

OPEN EVERY EVENING

INDIA SILKS

—AT—

H. J. JONES,

14 MILL STREET.

I have one of the finest lines of India Silks that can be found in the city. Look at the price. It is way down. I have a fine line of Tapestries, Velours, Plushes, Curtain Goods, and a good assortment of Curtain Poles.

Look out for Warm Weather.

HALL'S

Standard Refrigerators

for sale at H. J. Jones', 14 Mill St. I will sell at the very lowest price. Call and examine and you will be convinced that they are the best in the market. Furniture made, repaired and for sale. Upholstering in all its branches done at short notice, at

H. J. JONES', 14 Mill Street

Martin E. Bennett,

NEXT CASWELL & MASSEY,
NEW STOCK
FANCY SHIRTS,
COMPLETE LINE
SPRING STYLE HATS.
CHOICE ASSORTMENT
NECKWEAR,
Besides our unusually large variety of
SPRING CLOTHING
for men and boys.

NEW STORE.

MARTIN E. BENNETT, next Caswell & Massey.

New Books at Clarke's.

"Play Ball" Stories of the Base Ball Field, by Mike Kelley, of the B. B. B. C.
"Cell 13" by Edwin H. Trafton.
Mr. Perdins of New Jersey, by Gay Parder.
The Man Outside, by Clarence M. Boutelle.
Mrs. Spards of Paris, by A. Curtis Bond.
An Original Belle, by E. P. Roe.
A Life's Mistake, by H. Lovett Cameron.
Hench's Base Ball Guide for 1888.

—AT—

CLARKE'S

NEWS DEPOT,
People's Library Building.

YES YOU DO!

You want to know where to get the Domestic Paper Fashions, the best pattern made.

YOU WANT

to know where to get the latest styles styles of Jewelry, in pins, ear-rings, sleeve buttons, &c. If you want

TO BE IN FASHION,

Buy your watches, clocks, jewelry, paper patterns, etc., of

D. L. CUMMINGS,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER.

146 Thames St.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

Senator Cullom Not a Candidate

Senator Cullom has authorized a reporter of the Associated Press to say that he is not a candidate for the Presidential nomination. "I feel," he said, "very hopeful of the success of the Republican party in the coming campaign, but the fact cannot be disguised that the democracy will enter upon the contest certain of the electoral votes of the solid South, no matter what may be the vote actually cast in that section, and that the whole power of the pretended reform administration will be exerted in the doubtful Northern states to secure the perpetuation of Democratic rule. I believe that the success of the Republican party in the coming campaign is of vital importance to the county, personal ambition and personal preferences should be subordinated absolutely to the success of Republican principles. It is the time above all others when the nominee should be the choice of the whole party as nearly as possible. So far as I am personally concerned, I am not a candidate for the Presidency, and have told my friends at home that I desire that Illinois should send a delegation to the Chicago convention prepared to support the most available candidate that can be found—the one who shall seem to be most acceptable to the party, whoever he may be. If in the deliberations of the convention it should be thought that Illinois might again furnish, as she has twice in her history furnished, a candidate who, all things considered, would best promote the success of the party, he should and would receive the loyal and hearty support of the delegation."

People Demand Protection—Patent Medicines.

What are they? As a general thing they are prescriptions having been used with great success by old and well-read Physicians. Thousands of invalids have been unexpectedly cured by their use, and they are the wonder and dread of Physicians and Medical Colleges in the U. S., so much so, that Physicians graduating at Medical Colleges are required to discountenance Proprietary Medicines, as through them the country doctor loses his most profitable practice. As a manufacturer of Proprietary Medicines, Dr. G. G. Green of Woodbury, N. J., advocates most cordially,—in order to prevent the risk that the sick and afflicted are liable to, almost daily by the use of Patent Medicines put out by inexperienced persons for aggrandizement only, and the employing of inexperienced and incompetent doctors by which almost every village and town is cursed; and men claiming to be doctors who had better be undertakers, experimenting with their patients and robbing them of their money and health,—for the good of the afflicted that our government protect its people by making laws to regulate the practice of medicine by better experienced and more thoroughly educated Physicians, and thereby keep up the honor and credit of the profession, also form laws for the recording of recipes of Proprietary Medicines, under examination and decision of experienced Chemists and Physicians appointed for that purpose by the Government, before they are licensed for general use. He would most freely place the recipe of Boschee's German Syrup and Green's August Flower under such laws, had the proper protection, and thereby save the prejudice of the people, and avoid the competition and imitation of worthless medicines. —[Copied from the Chicago Mail, Aug. 3, '87.]

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Society of the Star of the East.

At the annual meeting of the Society of the Star of the East, Monday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Thomas C. Jones.
Vice President—George C. Johnson.
Treasurer—Jefferson C. Morrison.
Secretary—Charles Rice.
Assistant Secretary—Mr. Richards.
Marshal—Richard B. King.
Stewards—Rev. H. N. Jeter, Benjamin F. Boardley, Lewis Easton, William Woodous.

Onward Society Officers.

President—Mrs. W. I. Ward.
First Vice President—Mrs. A. O. Titus.
Second Vice President—Mrs. T. Fred Kaull.
Third Vice President—Mrs. John E. Clarke.
Secretary—Miss Lizzie Kaull.
Treasurer—Miss Fanny Carry.
Organist—Miss Lou Hubbard.
Directors—Mrs. J. J. Carry, Mrs. W. P. Weeden, Miss Mylie Young, Mrs. T. P. Gladding, Mrs. A. L. Leavitt, Mrs. A. T. Anthony, Mrs. C. Peckham, Mrs. E. Alger, Mrs. H. C. Kaull, Mrs. B. A. Peckham, Mrs. Crane.

You can't afford to laugh, dear girls,
Unless your teeth are white as pearls—
Unless your mouth is pink and sweet,
And your two lips in rosebuds meet.
And you cannot supply this want,
But through the use of SOZODONT.

Laughter Lends a New Charm
To beauty, when it discloses a pretty set of teeth. Whiteness, when nature has supplied this element of loveliness, may be retained through life, by using the fragrant SOZODONT.

SPALDING'S GLUE is like wit; a good thing well applied.

A solution of pearlash in water, thrown upon a fire, will extinguish it immediately.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only; very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging.

Eggshells burned in the oven and placed upon the pantry shelves will keep bugs away.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspepsia sufferers. Price 25 cents, all druggists.

It would be a good thing for us to be interested in everything that interests our children.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered Liver. Only one pill a dose.

To clean door plates use a wet solution of ammonia in water, applied with a wet rag.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for Sick Headache, and every woman should know this. They are not only a positive cure, but a sure preventive if taken when the approach is felt. Carter's Little Pills act directly on the liver and bile, and in this way remove the cause of disease without first making you sick by a weakening purge. If you try them you will not be disappointed.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The Indiana democratic convention nominated Judge Matson for governor and decided upon Cleveland and Gray as the best national ticket. This made the McDonald faction mad.

New Advertisements.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE. FOR GENTLEMEN.

The only fine calf $3 Seamless Shoe in the world made without tacks or nails. As stylish and durable as those costing $6 or $6, and having no tacks or nails to wear the stocking or hurt the feet, makes them as comfortable and well-fitting as a hand-sewed shoe. Buy the best. None genuine unless stamped on bottom "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe, warranted."

W. L. Douglas $4 Shoe, the original and only hand-sewed welt $4 shoe, which equals custom-made shoes costing from $5 to $9.

W. L. Douglas $2.50 Shoe is unexcelled for heavy wear.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2 Shoe is worn by all Boys, and is the best school shoe in the world.

All the above goods are made in Congress, Button and Lace, and if not sold by your dealer, write W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

J. M. SWAN, Agent, Newport.
1-28-tf

OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, APRIL 30.

The natural Irish Comedian,

DAN'L SULLY,

In his new Domestic play,

DADDY NOLAN

Supported by an

Excellent Company of Comedians,

Introducing incidentally new songs, music, dances, and showing an exact working model of the great Brooklyn Bridge.

Sale of seats will begin Saturday, at Box Office.

Prices—35, 50 and 75c.

☞ Friday, May 4—Hamiltons in Le Voyage in Sunrise.

Clark's Cutaway-Disk Harrows.

I have had a most unexpected sale of the harrows this spring by putting them out on their own merits. They do more work than any disk or tooth harrow and are sold too cheap for any farmer to be without one. The

ASPINWALL Potato Planter

which furrows deep, drops the potato, fertilizing and covering at the same time has fully satisfied the two parties who have purchased them this year. Watch them closely. You all want them for 1889. Choice Seed for the Garden. All of 1887 growth, warranted true to name. Planet Jr. and Grifling Horse Hoes and the Universal Weeder are the next tools required on the farm; provide yourself with them in time.

GEO. A. WEAVER, 19 & 23 BROADWAY.

OFFICE OF THE CITY SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, CITY WHARF, NEWPORT, R. I., March 26, 1888.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE as required by Law, to all persons engaged in the trade of buying and selling, or as a public weigher, who uses Weights and and Measures, to bring in to the Sealer's Office within one month from the 1st day of April, his Weights, Measures and Balances to be adjusted and sealed.

The Law on Weights and Measures and Sealing, Chapter 130, Sec. 13, is as follows:

"Every person engaged in the trade of buying and selling, or as a public weigher, who shall use or permit to be used for him, any weight, measure or balance of whatever description, unless such weight, measure or balance shall have been duly sealed in conformity with the provisions of this Chapter, shall forfeit the sum of Twenty Dollars.

THOMAS WEAVER,
City Sealer of Weights and Measures.

All measures, both dry and wet, must be brought to the Sealer's Office. Where it is not convenient for dealers to bring in their scales and weights, I shall call on them after the expiration of the one month's notice as above.

THOMAS WEAVER,
3-31-tf City Sealer.

Town Council and Court of Probate.

PORTSMOUTH, R. I., April 9, 1888.

IT IS ORDERED AND DECREED that on and after the 2d Monday in May next, the hour of meeting of said Town Council and Court of Probate be 1 o'clock P. M. and it is ordered that previous notice thereof be published in two issues of the Newport MERCURY.

WITNESS: PHILIP B. CHASE,
4-21 Probate and Council Clerk.

HORSE FOR SALE.

Bay Mare, 7 years old, sound and kind, will work single or double. Apply to
JOHN M. POPPLE,
4-21 No. 1 Tilley Avenue.

The Savings Bank of Newport.

AT A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Trustees of the Savings Bank of Newport, held on Friday, April 20, 1888, Grant P. Taylor was elected Assistant Treasurer of said Bank for the year ensuing, in place of Thomas A. Lawton, who declined re election.

WILLIAM G. STEVENS, Secretary.
Newport, April 20, 1888-3t

FOR SALE.

3 Large Windows and 1 Pair of Doors.

Enquire of
T. B. SHERMAN.

CANNED GOODS

At Reduced Prices for a Few Days
—AT—
Sherman's Market, Broadway.

Second-Hand BOOKS.

Inquiries are frequently made for standard second-hand works which I am now able to supply from a collection recently put in my hands for sale. They comprise a large variety suitable for readers and students of all sorts, for readers of novels, for young men who are beginning to make a home library, for others who want to supply missing works in their collections, and for all who want books at very low prices. Also a few books for children. This is a very rare opportunity in Newport to get bargains in books. Come and see them at

GEO. H. CARR'S, 172 THAMES STREET.

New Advertisements.

TEBBETTS'

CLOAK STORE,
99 Westminster Street,
Butler Exchange,
Providence, R. I.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT,
THE LOWEST PRICES,
THE FINEST FITTING,

CLOAKS!

Black Whipcord and Diagonal Jackets, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, $13, $15, $17. This makes a magnificent assortment. The finish, quality of materials, and shapes are the best to be found, the one at $9 being worthy of special mention, being equal to any found elsewhere at $10.

COLORED JACKETS—A fine assortment. One lot marked at $6 to close, former prices $8 to $12.

WRAPS, MANTLES and BEADED SHOULDER CAPES. These last we show in twenty-eight different styles for young and old from $8 to $35.

MOURNING WRAPS, also extra sizes, 44, 46, 48 bust.

Misses' Jackets, $2.50 to $15. Children's Cloaks, $3 to $12, in forty-seven different styles. Ladies' Jersey Waists, a fine assortment of the very latest styles. All these, and more besides, to be found at the

* Sign of the GREAT WHITE BEAR. *

NICE SMALL Vermont Turkeys
18c. A LB.
—AT THE—
People's Market,
348 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

Lawton's Stable
—AND—
CARRIAGE REPOSITORY

is the place where you can always find anything in the line of

Horses & Carriages

that you wish. Horses to sell, exchange or let. New Horses arriving every week. 10 ponies to sell or let. Carriages of all kinds to sell or exchange, consisting of new carryalls, very cheap. Phaeton Buggies, New and Tasty Patterns. Side Bar Wagons, warranted, low in price. Side Bar Buggies, Timpkin, Brewster, Rice, Coyle and Side Spring. Canopy Tops, two and four seats, very stylish.

DOG CARTS, SURREY CARTS and PONY CARTS,

Just received and ready for inspection.

Second-Hand Carts used only one season.

New Road Carts, $32.
DEMOCRAT WAGONS.
Come and see them and get prices.

One English Canopy Phaeton
has not been used twenty times.

One 2nd-hand Victoria,
Just right for cabbing. A lot of

Second-Hand Carriages
that must be sold to make room.

3 Sets Second-Hand Team Harness
and will be sold very cheap.

Dealing with a number of the leading manufacturers of the United States, I can sell goods as low as can be bought in New England.

New Side-Bar Buggies,
Warranted, only $90.
NEW ORDER WAGONS,
Only $65.
Other Carriages in Proportion.

HOW IS THAT FOR LOW?

Park Stables,
Cor. Spring & Touro Sts.

Miscellaneous.

Assignee's Sale
—OF—
Ready-Made Clothing,
HATS & FURNISHING GOODS,
—AT—
STORE 234 THAMES ST.

The entire stock will be offered at prices lower than was ever placed on the same grade of goods before in this city. A splendid opportunity for those in need of clothing to purchase. Give these goods an examination and be convinced that the bargains are real.

Store open evenings.
Terms of sale CASH.

PATRICK J. GALVIN,
3-21-tf Assignee.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Administrator on the estate of WILLIAM H. BLISS, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

EDWARD NEWTON,
Newport, April 14, 1888. Administrator.

H. W. LADD & CO.

SKIRTS.

Colored Skirt Department.

NEW

Spring Styles.

Mohair, Alpacca, Italian Cloth, Moreen, Chambray, Wash Poplin, Seersucker and Maneel Cloth

IN ALL DESIRABLE COLORS,

—AN—

ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Colored Chambray Skirts, four styles at 50c. each.
Extra Quality Chambray Skirts, nice styles ar 75c. each.
Fancy Chambray Skirts at $1 each, with one to four ruffings; usual price $1.25.
Chambray Skirts with deep embroidered flounce at $2.25.

H. W. LADD & CO.,
Providence, R. I.

We Are Pleased

To announce that, owing to a very marked decline in the price of Coffee at wholesale, we have been able to make a corresponding reduction in our retail prices, which we know will please the consumer.

This mark-down is not confined to one or two grades, but we have made it general, and prices have been reduced all along the line. We aim to furnish the best coffees to be had and the same high standard is always maintained.

Our genuine Arabian Mocha, private plantation Java, extra brown Old Gov't. Java, fancy Maracaibo and Golden Rio cannot be excelled for fine drinking qualities. Our Mocha and Java comprises two of the finest coffees in the land, uniformly mixed (half and half), from which a rich and delicious cup of that beverage is obtained.

Prices are now within the reach of all, and if you have not bought of us we ask you to give our coffees a trial.

Wilcox & Barlow,
145 THAMES ST.,
Four Doors North of Boston Store.

Miscellaneous.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a Mortgage Deed made by Michael Murphy (with Elizabeth, his wife, in release of Dower) to the Savings Bank of Newport, dated May 27th, 1886, and recorded in Volume 20, pages 516 and 517, of the Mortgage Land Evidence, of the city of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island:

Said Savings Bank will sell at public auction on the real estate hereinafter described, on **SATURDAY, the 5th day of May, A. D., 1888, at 12 o'clock, noon** (the condition of said Mortgage having been broken) all the right, title and interest which said Michael Murphy had at the time of the execution of said Mortgage and did thereby convey (with the inchoate right of dower of his wife) in or to that parcel of land with the dwelling house and other improvements thereon, in said city of Newport, bounded, northerly on land of Patrick Boyle, forty-five 25-100 feet; easterly on West street, one hundred and one 7-10 feet; southerly on Perry street, forty-four feet, and westerly on land of Mary Brundage and land of Michael Butler, ninety-five 1-10 feet, be said measurements more or less, and the said property being all the same granted by said Mortgage which is hereby made part hereof.

And said Savings Bank hereby gives notice that it intends to bid for said property at said sale thereof.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT,
by WM. H. SHERMAN,
Newport, April 14, 1888-4w Treasurer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a Mortgage Deed made by Patrick Carroll (with Margaret his wife in release of Dower) to the firm of Swinburne, Peckham & Co., dated February 29, 1872, and recorded in Volume 9, pages 266 and 267, of the Mortgage Land Evidence, of the city of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and afterward assigned to the Savings Bank of Newport as appears in said Land Evidence:

Said Savings Bank will sell at public auction on the real estate hereinafter described, on **MONDAY, the 7th day of May, A. D., 1888, at 12 o'clock noon** (the condition of said Mortgage having been broken) all the right, title and interest which said Patrick Carroll had at the time of the execution of said Mortgage and did thereby convey in or to that parcel of land with all the buildings thereon, in said Newport, bounded, northerly on land of Thomas Galvin, fifty-five feet; westerly on land of the Newport Gas Light Company, forty-three feet and three inches; southerly on land of Edward Matthews, fifty-five feet, and easterly on a court or road leading out of Lee avenue, forty-three feet and three inches, be said measurements more or less, and said parcel of land being all the same granted in and by said Mortgage which is hereby made part hereof.

And said Savings Bank hereby gives notice that it intends to bid for said property at said sale thereof.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT,
by WM. H. SHERMAN,
Newport, April 14, 1888-4w Treasurer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a Mortgage Deed made and executed by John H. Cozzens and William J. Cozzens, their wives joining therein in release of dower, bearing date July 9, A. D. 1881, and recorded with the Land Evidence of Newport Book of Mortgages numbered 16, on pages 528 to 531 inclusive, the condition of which has been broken:

I will sell in front of the State House, in Newport, on **TUESDAY, the 8th day of May, A. D. 1888, at 12 o'clock noon**, all the right, title and interest of the said mortgagors and of either of them at the time of the execution of said mortgage, in and to all of the lot of land with a dwelling house and other improvements thereon, situated on the easterly side of Mount Vernon street, in Newport, bounded northwesterly by the said street, northeasterly on land of David A. Patt; southeasterly on land of Alfred Barker, and partly on the lot of land next herein after described; southwesterly on land now or heretofore of the heirs or devisees of the late William S. Springer. Immediately after the before mentioned sale, at the place mentioned, by virtue of the same mortgage, I will offer for sale all the right, title and interest of the said mortgagors and of each of them at the time of executing said mortgage in and to that certain other lot of land, with a dwelling house and other improvements thereon, in the west side of Whitfield court, in said Newport, bounded southeasterly on Whitfield court; southwesterly on land of John R. Stanhope; northwesterly on land now or formerly of the heirs or devisees of William S. Springer, and part on the lot of land herein before described; and northeasterly on land of Alfred Barker. *Third* Immediately after the sale of the last described lot by virtue of the said mortgage I will sell at the said place all of the right title and interest of the said mortgagors and of each of them at the time of the execution of said mortgage in and to the lot of land with the improvements thereon situate on the east side of Thames street in said Newport bounded southerly on Mill street; easterly on lands of the devisees of the late William Wilbor; northerly on lands of Charles Bickerton and westerly on Thames street:

The mortgagee gives notice that he intends to bid upon said premises at the said sales.

T. MUMFORD SEABURY,
Newport, April 14, 1888 Mortgagee.

Farmers, Gardeners and Florists.

Your attention is called to the Assignee's sale of **Seeds** and **Agricultural Implements** of L. G. Sherman & Co., of Providence. Examine the following list of Seeds now on sale:

GRASS SEEDS in the following varieties: Timothy, Orchard Grass, Red Top, R. I. Bent Grass, etc., etc.

SWEET CORN in the following varieties: Extra Early Cory Corn, Sherman's Extra Early, Early Marblehead, Early Minnesota, Early Crosby, Moore's Early Concord, Egyptian, Potter's Excelsior, Stowell's Evergreen, Sugar, Sweet Corn for fodder, etc., etc.

BEANS in the following varieties: Red Eye, Valentine, Mohawk, Long Yellow (six weeks) Refugee, German Wax, Fegee, Broad Winsor, Improved Long Pod, Dwarf Horticultural, Cranberry, Pole Butter, Lima, White Lima, Scarlet Runner, Dutch Runner, Caseknife.

PEAS in the following varieties: Alaska, Rural New Yorker, Our First and Best, Improved D. O'Rouke, Philadelphia Extra, Caractacus, Dexter, Alpha, McLean's, Advancer, Kentish Invicta, Maud S., American Wonder, Early Gem, Blue Imperial, Marrowfat, Dwarf Sugar, etc., etc.

The following is a partial list of the MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS on hand in great varieties and quantities: Asparagus, Beet, Kale, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Chicory, Field Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Dandelion, Endive, Egg Plant, Leek, Lettuce, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Mustard, Mushrooms, Nasturtium, Okra, Onions, Parsley, Parsnips, Pepper, Potatoes, Pumpkin, Radish, Spinach, Squash, Tobacco, Tomato, Turnip, Rutabaga, also Broom Corn, Sorghum, Sugar Cane, Sunflower, Flaxseed, Buckwheat, Spring Wheat, also great varieties of Choice Flower Seeds. All the above seeds are of the last crop and in perfect condition.

Also great quantities and varieties of Farming Implements, consisting of Shovels, Hoes, Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Sticks, Saws, Axes, and Handles, Ox Yokes, Chains, Ropes, Hammers, Hatchets, Wheelbarrows, Whips. These goods are marked down below the *first cost* to secure rapid sales and are being sold daily at private sale. This entire stock must be closed out forthwith regardless of price and before the 15th of May to settle the estate of L. G. Sherman & Co. Call or send without delay and make your purchases at the wareroom.

32 and 33 South Water Street.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

GEORGE T. BROWN, ASSIGNEE.
4-14-4t

Special Sale.

A large lot of Gentlemen's Balmorals, Hand Sewed, former price $7.50, reduced to $5.
Machine sewed, former price $5, reduced to $3.50 and $4, at

SEABURY'S
214 THAMES STREET.

Miscellaneous.

Auction Sale of Real Estate.

There will be sold at public auction on the premises on

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1888.

If fair, if not, the next fair day, at 11 o'clock A. M., a lot of land on the north side of Long Wharf, bounded northerly on lands of the Old Colony Railroad Company; east on land of Thomas Carrigan; south on said Long Wharf; and west by lands of the Old Colony Railroad Company, said to contain six thousand two hundred and seventy-five feet of land with the buildings thereon. Said described lot will be sold in one or two parcels. The title to the said property will be given of one undivided half thereof by Henry W. Dodd by warranty deed; one-third thereof by Thomas Denniston by warranty deed, and the title to the remaining one-sixth part of the property will be given by George Denniston, as the executor of the will of Henry W. Dodd, but without warranty, expressed or implied.

H. W. DODD,
THOMAS DENNISTON,
GEORGE DENNISTON, Executor.
4-14-3w

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
—FOR—
GENTLEMEN.

SMOKING SETS,
CIGAR CASES,
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
CIGAR TUBES,
SMALL BOXES OF
HAVANA AND DOMESTIC Cigars,
Suitable for presents. Call and examine.

J. D. Richardson & Co.
306 Thames Street,
Opp. Post Office.

REMOVED to 327 Thames Street, opposite Western Union Telegraph Office.

Butterick's Spring Fashions.
APRIL PATTERNS RECEIVED.
AGENCY
Lewando's French Dye House.

The Light Running Domestic Sewing Machine.
Domestic Dress and Skirt Forms,
The best thing for Dressmaking made.
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
F. S. WAITE.

PIANOS
TO RENT
For the Season.
A Large Stock to Select from.
FINE STATIONERY,
FINE LINEN PAPER,
CREAM WOVE AND LAID, AT
30c. PER LB.
Agency for the Mason & Hamlin Organs.
John Rogers,
210 THAMES ST.

MILLINERY ROOMS.
Spring Millinery
—AT—
Mrs. J. E. Boyle's,
112 SPRING ST.
4-7-4w

Clearance Sale!

Shop-worn books, magazines, games, picture frames, pictures and odd lots of writing paper. Shall also dispose of my Japanese goods at a large reduction.

PIANOS TO RENT
at low rates.
A. B. CORBIN,
301 THAMES STREET.

NEW CROP
N. O. Molasses,
NEW BUCKWHEAT.
Teas and Coffees
AT
VERY REASONABLE PRICES.
AT
Sayer Brothers,
233 Thames Street.

Miscellaneous.

KIRK'S

FLOATING SOAP
—IS—
THE CHIEF
For the Bath, Toilet and Laundry.
Snow White and Absolutely Pure.
If your dealer does not keep White Cloud Soap, send 16 cents for sample cake to the maker.
JAS. S. KIRK & CO.,
CHICAGO.

FOR SALE.
BUILDING LOTS
In various parts of the city, at from eight to twenty-five cents per foot.
J. TRUMAN BURDICK & CO.,
FRANKLIN & SPRING STS.

A Rare Chance.
A fine villa site, including land and buildings. Frontage 84 feet, 160 feet deep. Fine view of the river and ocean. On Broadway. At the low price of 50c. per foot. For further information, inquire at 346 BROADWAY.

SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!
We have received a full line of samples of
FRENCH and DOMESTIC,
PERCALE and Cambric
SHIRTINGS.
Fancy Collars
—FOR—
GENTS' SHIRTS.
These goods are very nice and the styles are very handsome. We make the shirts to order at very short notice. We make the
BEST
White Shirts to order at prices ranging from
$9.50 TO $16
per half-doz. that can be found anywhere for the above prices.

J. E. Seabury,
218 & 220 Thames-st.
3-17-tf

RHODE ISLAND
Hospital Trust Co.
Office 60 South Main Street.
Open from 9:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

PAYS *interest on* DEPOSITS, *subject to checks at sight;*
MONEYS loaned on REAL ESTATE or other satisfactory security.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of the world.
All business transacted by Trust Companies attended to by this Company.
All information furnished at this Company's office.
The TRUST COMPANY is by law empowered to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Receiver, *in the settlement of estates*, and Probate Courts are authorized to appoint it in these capacities.
Executors, Administrators, Receivers, &c. who deposit their funds with the Company, *are exempted by law from all personal responsibility.*
Directors.—Amos C. Barstow, Zechariah Chafee, Christopher Lippitt, Samuel M. Noyes, Royal C. Taft, Robert H. I. Goddard, G. W. R. Matteson, S. S. Sprague, William D. Ely, Robert I. Gammell, William Blaney, William H. Weeden, Rowland Hazard, Edward D. Pearce, Jr., Henry J. Steere, Horatio N. Campbell, Robert Knight, John W. Danielson, Herbert J. Wells, and John C. Pegram.
HERBERT J. WELLS, President.
W. H. LATHAM, Vice President.
E. S. CLARK, Secretary.

Farm and Family

Scraping Old Apple Trees.

The rough bark on old apple trees is unsightly, and scraping it off gives them a much more presentable appearance. The benefit from this, however, is doubtful. Generally the man who gets to thinking so seriously about his apple orchard as to scrape the rough bark off from old trees is apt to go farther and add a load or a half load of manure. The last is undoubtedly helpful, so if the farmer who has been hitherto negligent goes to work about his apple trees, let us say nothing to discourage him. Almost anything is better for an apple tree than neglect. There is nothing in the idea that this rough bark is needed to protect the trees from cold. It is the most unsubstantial kind of an overcoat, and if the tree is not hardy without it we cannot fairly expect it to be hardy with it. Scraping trees now serves one valuable purpose. It uncovers many larvæ of codling moth and other injurious insects which if brought out from their hiding places in winter are sure to perish by exposure to wet while unable to protect themselves.—The American Cultivator.

A Word to the Girls.

Because you live in the country and do housework, and even some good honest toil on the farm itself, is no reason why you should neglect certain little niceties, such as the care of your hands and teeth. You probably will not be able to keep the former white and soft as if you used them only for dainty embroidery, but a few minutes in each day spent in caring for them will show at least that they are well kept, and the signs of toil that cannot be eradicated you need not be ashamed of. The nails can be kept nicely trimmed; they cannot be even moderately long, but they may be shapely and pointed. Perhaps you cannot afford to buy the outfit of a "manicure," but you undoubtedly have a pair of small embroidery scissors; the file you must replace as best you may with the one in your penknife, or failing that, with a piece of coarse sandpaper; and the chamois polisher, costing anywhere from sixty cents to two dollars you can make yourself. Take a child's block about an inch thick, and three inches wide by five long—large enough to grasp firmly—tack a bit of soft cloth or padding, and over that a piece of the chamois you keep for polishing silver on one of the edges, and you have an article that may not be ornamented, but will answer every pur, ose. Soften your hands by washing in warm water with some good toilet soap for a few minutes, then with the small scissors trim the nails, rounding them nicely and cutting the corners very low. With some blunt instrument (if you have not a file) push back the flesh from the base of the nails and trim away all the dead skin. Now apply your polisher and brush vigorously for a few minutes. Do this once a week, and every day spend a few minutes in the use of the polisher, and your hands will repay you in their neat appearance for the time you have spent.—American Agriculturist.

Clover Seeding.

Although clover is an old and standard crop it is by no means sufficiently well appreciated. And, as might be expected from an inadequate idea of its value, it is not as liberally treated as it deserves. Now that clover seeding is a seasonable work we would impress upon our readers the desirability of a liberal amount of seed. The days of six-pound-per-acre sowing are passed. This might be sufficient when the soil, rich in fertility, afforded ample nutriment to produce large, spreading plants with abundant roots to cover and fill the ground. Now the soil must be fed, and not one farmer in a thousand can feed it to repletion. Consequently more seed is required, as the plants are weaker and occupy less room. A peck of clover and the same of timothy is little enough for an acre of ordinary farm land and will be found more satisfactory than thinner seeding. At the same time it is desirable to treat the land liberally as regards manuring. We could take a lesson from the English farmers in this respect, for they summer fallow and manure the land well before it is sown with grass or clover, and the English meadows are one of the wonders of the world.

Position of Farmers.

In the industrial development of modern times our farmers have been able to maintain a personal freedom and independence unknown and impossible in most other walks of life. They have comfortable homes; they are dependent upon no one but themselves for their daily bread; they are able to acquire an adequate competence; they are secure from commercial risks and ruin, and they are not so far removed from social advantages as many suppose. It is one of the strangest things of the time—this yearning of sturdy young men to get away from the farms and mix in the crush and crowd of cities, where the mass of workmen lose their individuality and become parts of a cold, industrial machine.—[Springfield Republican.

Currant Worms and Potato Bugs.

Don't forget to be ready for the currant worms and the potato bugs, which are sure to put in appearance with the first warm days of May. A small bellows with hellebore for the currant worm, and Paris green for the potato bug. A first rate plan with the potato bug is to scatter a few pieces of potato on top of the ground over the field after planting; the bugs will be found on these and may be easily gathered before the crop comes up, making the hand picking a short and easy job, and the crop of soft grubs comparatively few.

A Place for Everything.

The importance of having a place for every tool and article about the farm, and never failing to have that place filled, is only realized by that man who has observed that habit closely for sufficient time to calculate upon the saving thus occasioned. To drop a tool where it is last used is a habit sure to result in serious injury. It is told of a certain man, as a fact, that coming home late one evening he took the harness off of the horse in the yard and threw it on the ground. He put the horse in the barn, left the carriage out-of-doors as usual, and went to sleep, perfectly sober, but very tired. During the night a storm came and the snow blew into great heaps. When it was necessary to ride out, the sleigh was found in another corner of the yard (the only carriage house on the farm), the uncombed horse brought from the barn, but wide search revealed no harness, and it could not be remembered when it was last used or where left. An old harness was brought into use, and it was last used or left. An old harness was brought into use, and it was not until spring suns had melted the snow that the harness was discovered, where it had rested during the winter. The bars are down on this farm and everywhere one stumbles over something that remains near the place where it was last used. The farm is an eye-sore, and if put on the market to-day, though in an excellent location, would find it difficult to get a purchaser.

Another farmer is recalled, by way of contrast, who started with poorer prospects than the one just considered. He kept an orderly tool house, and each child, or employe, was strictly charged to see to it without fail, that a tool when used was promptly cleaned and restored to its place. He was an indulgent father and the children feared but one thing; the misplacing of any tool, which would be certain to incur their father's displeasure. This habit has its beneficial results. It has saved time, and to day if the farm, though but ordinarily situated, was announced as for sale it would bring a high price. "Order is heaven's first law," and the sooner the farmer or any other person puts himself in harmony with it the better.—[Ploughman.

For Chapped Hands and Sore Lips.

The Herald of Health says of mutton suet, or "mutton tallow" as some call it. It is very vexing and annoying indeed to have one's lips break out with cold sores, but, like the measles, it is far better to strike out than to strike in. A drop of warm mutton suet applied to the sores at night, just before retiring, will soon cause them to disappear. This is also an excellent remedy for parched lips and chapped hands.—It should be applied at night in the liquid state, and be well rubbed and heated in before a brisk fire, which often causes a smarting sensation, but the roughest of hands by this treatment will often be restored to their natural condition by one application. If every one could but know the healing properties of so simple a thing as a little mutton suet, no housekeeper would ever be without it. Get a little from your butcher, try it out yourself, run into small cakes, and put away ready for use. For cuts and bruises it is almost indispensable, and where there are children always there are plenty of cuts and bruises. Many a deep gash that would have frightened most women into sending for a physician at once, I have healed with no other remedies than a little mutton suet and plenty of good castile soap. A wound should always be kept clean, and the bandages changed every day or every other day. A drenching of warm soap suds from the purest soap that can be obtained is not only cleansing but healing; then cover the surface of the wound with a bit of old white muslin dipped into melted mutton suet. Renew the drenching and the suet every time the bandages are changed, and you will be astonished to see how rapidly the ugliest wound will heal.

Why Baking Powders are Best.

[From Hall's Journal of Health.]

Baking powders properly compounded, and containing pure cream of tartar, are more convenient than yeast; and bread and pastry made with them are just as wholesome, and far more palatable.

We are in entire sympathy with the manufacturers of the Royal Baking Powder—who commenced and are vigorously conducting the war against the use of adulterated baking powders.

Before committing ourselves, however, we made tests of a sufficient number of baking powders to satisfy ourselves that the substitution of alum for cream of tartar in their composition has not been over-estimated, while a careful examination of the Royal Baking Powder confirms our belief that Dr. Mott, the Government Chemist, when he singled out and commended this powder for its wholesomeness, did it wholly in the interests of the public.

We do not hesitate to say that the Royal Baking Powder people deserve the gratitude of the community whom they are endeavoring to protect.

Recipes for the Table.

SAUCE FOR FISH—The yolks of three eggs, one teaspoonful of vinegar, quarter of a pound of butter, a little salt. Stir over a slow fire until it thickens.

APPLE CUSTARD—Pare and core the apples; stew in a little water until tender; pour over them a custard made in the usual manner, and bake until the custard is done.

EXCELLENT PIE CRUST—One cup of lard, one cup of sweet milk, pinch of soda, one tablespoonful of corn meal, salt and flour enough to mix rather soft; do not knead it.

CORN FRITTERS—Take two cups canned corn, and three eggs well beaten, a tablespoonful of milk, enough flour to make the butter just drop from a spoon, then fry in boiling lard.

PRINCESS POTATOES—Form cold mashed potatoes into balls, brush them with melted butter, then with beaten egg, and place them in a baking pan. Bake in a very hot oven until golden brown.

POTATO CAKES—Two pounds of mashed potatoes, four ounces of butter and a little salt, two pounds of flour and milk enough to make a batter; one-half cupful of yeast; set to rise, and when light bake in cakes the size of muffins.

MEAT SALAD—Chop fine one or two pounds of corned beef, then take two thirds of a cup of vinegar, one tablespoonful of sugar and one egg. Beat all together and pour into a frying pan and let boil; then pour into a dish to mould. Serve in slices when cold.

BREADED POTATOES.—Boil potatoes in their skins until done, but not too soon. Peel them, cut them in thick slices, dip them in beaten egg and roll them in fine bread or zweiback crumbs. Fry the slices in hot butter or drippings until they are golden brown and serve.

LITTLE HOLLAND PRETZELS.—Make a dough of half a pound of flour, half a pound of sugar, the yolks of two eggs, a tablespoonful of sour cream and a tablespoonful of coriander seed. Break off little bits of the dough, roll them in round pieces and form them in little pretzles or rings.

CHICKEN-PIE CRUST.—One egg, six tablespoons of melted butter, one cup of sweet milk, two cups of flour, three teaspoons of baking powder. Cook a chicken and put it, with gravy thickened a little, into a baking dish. Stir together the above ingredients and spread over the thicken.

EGGS A LA CREME.—Six eggs boiled hard and chopped fine, and stale bread. Put in a dish alternate layers of chopped eggs and grated bread. When the dish is full, pour on one pint of boiling milk seasoned with salt, pepper and one tablespoonful butter. Bake a light brown.

DEMI-PLUM PUDDING.—Prepare the mould, then add a layer of plum pudding, broken in pieces, that has been left from the previous day, alternately, till full; fill up with custard, and steam or bake for three minutes. The remains of any kind of pudding may be used thus.

The Last of Sumter's Men.

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It was a dreary day in January, 1849, when at three o'clock in the afternoon I arrived at Mr. Leslie's plantation, within two miles of King's Mountain battle-ground in South Carolina. I had traveled with a single horse and light wagon the rough road that skirted the foot of King's Mountain. The heavens were shrouded with clouds, and snow which had fallen during the night and mingled with mud more than fetlock deep had jaded my horse. I explained to Mr. Leslie the object of my journey, expressed a desire to visit the battle-ground of King's Mountain that afternoon, and asked him to show me the way, it being only two miles from his house.

"Your beast is tired," said Mr. Leslie. "I have two good saddle horses in the stable."

They were brought out. We rode to the farmer's field, among wooded gravel hills, viewed the topography of that strange battle-ground, made two or three sketches, and returned at twilight. The venerable William McElwees, Mr. Leslie's father-in-law, had just arrived. He was a stout-built man, of medium stature, with an unmistakable Scotch face, flowing white hair, blue eyes, and though eighty-seven years old, seemed about as vigorous in mind and body as a hale man at sixty. He was the last known survivor of General Sumter's famous partisan band in the old War for Independence. His reminiscences formed the theme of the evening's conversation.

"When and where did you first join Sumter?" I inquired.

"Just before Clinton took Charleston and Cornwallis began to overrun the State in 1780. South Carolinians were discouraged, and hundreds took British protection. Sumter would not yield, but retired into North Carolina. I followed him. There he gathered a little band of exiles and we returned. Sumter called for recruits. Very few came until after we struck the camp of the wicked Tory Charles Huck on a hot night in July. We killed the leader, and scattered his followers to the wind. Huck was a profane and profligate wretch. He hated Presbyterians intensely, murdered one of them while on his way to a place of worship on a Sunday with a Bible in his hand, and burned a minister's house. When we struck Huck he had about two hundred mounted men. Our party numbered only one hundred and thirty all told. Timid men now took courage and joined Sumter's standard. Governor Rutledge made him a brigadier, and I was commissioned a lieutenant.

"You were engaged in some stirring events afterward," I said.

"Indeed I was. We struck British and Tory parties here and there so unexpectedly and sharply that Cornwallis declared Sumter was his greatest plague in all the Carolinas. Before the end of July our little army numbered about six hundred and was daily increasing. Sumter felt strong, and he determined to attack a British and Tory force about two hundred and fifty strong, at Rocky Mount, a little west of the Catawba. They occupied log houses at the foot of the slope, which were surrounded by *abatis*, as the French call it—a row of felled trees laid brush-end forward. We had no cannon, so we got to the top of the hill, filled an old wagon with dry brush and straw, fired it, and sent the hissing mass down the slope against the houses. The British, seeing their peril, hoisted the white flag. At that moment a shower of rain put out the fire, and the little garrison defied us. We could do nothing, so we withdrew, crossed the Catawba and pushed on toward Hanging Rock."

"What caused your defeat there?" I asked.

"Rum, sir!" said the old soldier emphatically. "Rum, the deadliest enemy of mankind. You see, we had whipped the British and Tories completely and sent them running like frightened deers, leaving their camp and all behind. Their camp was tempting, and our men, instead of pursuing, engaged in plundering. They drank freely of the liquors found in the officers' quarters. Our force became disordered, and when the British rallied and returned two-thirds of our men were too drunk to do duty. With about two hundred men our brave leader charged upon the enemy, but seeing a reinforcement for them coming, we retreated with some prisoners and booty."

"You were hard pushed at Fishing Creek," I remarked.

"Indeed, we were—surprised—badly surprised."

"I thought Sumter was always wide awake," I said.

"So he was, but 'accidents will happen in the best of families,' you know. Sumter had been sent by Gates to intercept a British escort from Ninety-Six. We captured more than forty wagons loaded with clothing and stores, and were returning to the Wateree when we heard of the defeat of Gates near Camden. So we went up the river about forty miles and halted for needed rest near the mouth of Fishing Creek. We did not dream that an enemy was near. At noon, on a hot August day, while our arms were stacked, the horses were grazing, and more than half the men were asleep under the trees, the fiery Tarleton with his cavalry dashed among us, seized our arms and horses, killed about one hundred and fifty of our men, and made three hundred prisoners. Sumter, who seemed never to sleep, seeing his men slaughtered and dispersed, sprang upon his big white horse, and closely followed by myself and a drummer-boy with his drum, both on a bay mare, fled into North Carolina, nor stopped until we reached Charlotte. We made a sorry figure when we rode into the village. Sumter was without a hat, I without a coat, and the drummer-boy, sitting astride behind me, had only a shirt on, having just come out of the creek, where he had been bathing. Our horses were without saddles."

"What then?" I asked.

"Action! Only Marion was then in the field with Whigs in South Carolina. Sumter went immediately to the upper country, where a few of his men who had escaped joined him, and many volunteers flocked to his standard. We were then all mounted and were soon joined by other parties. We had an opportunity presently to show Tarleton that Americans could strike heavy blows as well as British. Late in November he chased us. We had encamped at Blackstocks, on the Tyger River, in Union District, where Tarleton overtook us with a part of his force. We fought desperately, and at dusk we set Tarleton and his men running for life and liberty, leaving about two hundred of his men on the field, nearly one hundred of them dead."

"I have heard there were many brave women in that region," I observed.

"Brave! Why they helped the cause almost as much as the men! There were Grace and Rachel Martin, Mrs. Dillard, Dicey Langston, and scores of others in that lonely country left at home by the men in arms, and they performed their part in the contest nobly, I assure you. Grace and Rachel were the young wives of two sons of the Widow Martin of the Ninety-six District, who were in Greene's army. Those young women were with their mother-in-law. One evening they were informed that a British courier, with two guards, would pass that way with important dispatches for a British post beyond. They put on their husbands' clothes, provided themselves with arms, and lay in ambush by the side of the wood. Late in the evening the courier and his escort came along, when the young women suddenly sprang before them, presented their weapons and bade the travelers surrender with their papers. Utterly surprised, they obeyed and were paroled. Returning they stopped at Mrs. Martin's and craved accommodation for the night. On being asked why they had returned so soon they said they had been made prisoners by two lads, and showed their parole. The young women allowed their captive guests to depart the next morning in ignorance that their captors had entertained them. The dispatches were sent to Greene."

"Who was Dicey Langston?" I inquired.

"A girl as brave and patriotic as Joan of Arc, and not so old—only fifteen or sixteen. She was the daughter of a Whig in Laurens District, whose son was in my company in Sumter's army. She was continually getting valuable information about the movements of the Tories and giving it to the Whigs. At one time she heard that Cunningham and his 'Bloody Scout' were about to attack a settlement in which her near relatives resided; she determined to give them warning. Leaving her home at near midnight, she sped through swamps and thickets and across running streams until she reached the Tyger river. It was swollen, rendering the ford dangerous. She pushed into the river in the darkness, and in the channel, neck deep, she became confused. But she gained the shore, gave the warning, and when the scout came the inhabitants had fled to a place of safety.

"One day she was captured by some Tories and ordered to give some information about a Whig neighborhood from which she had come. She positively refused. The leader, placing a pistol at her breast, said, 'Tell, or you shall die in your tracks.'

"Dicey snatched off a long kerchief which covered her neck and bosom, and said,

"'Shoot me if you dare!'

"He was about to fire, when a companion threw up his hand and saved the brave girl's life. I might tell you a hundred stories of the actions of our brave women, but it is getting late."

"Tell me, please," I said; "where were you at the battle of King's Mountain?"

"In it," he promptly replied. "I was at home on furlough and volunteered to resist Ferguson and his Tories. We met him among the gravel hills you saw to-day. He was killed and a large portion of his men were made prisoners. You saw the stone that marks the spot where Ferguson fell and was buried, did you not?"

"Yes," I replied, "and made this sketch of it," handing him my drawing.

"On that limb," said Mr. McElwees, pointing to one on the tree nearest the memorial stone in the sketch, "I saw ten Tories hung. They were a murderous gang and deserved their fate."

"Did you see Sumter after the war?" I inquired.

"Often. He died only about twenty years ago, when he was almost a hundred years old. I was at his funeral at his home, South Mount, near Camden."

Turning to a grand child, Mr. McElwees said, "It's nine o'clock; please hand me the Bible." He read a short chapter, then a hymn was sung, and he concluded the simple family worship with a most impressive prayer.

I bade the venerable man good night with feelings of gratitude for a rich entertainment.

BENSON J. LOSSING, LL.D.

The Blunder Factory.

The manufacture of blunders proceeds apace. An Auckland college announces: "Swimming instruction given by a teacher of both sexes." An Australian paper says: "Mrs. Caldwell was the recipient on Saturday of a beautiful floral offering, in commemoration of the advent of her first-born son, which came to her by parcels post from Ballarat." "The sum now being raised," says a contemporary, "will take the form of a mariner's relief fund, primarily for the support of the men who lost their lives at the wreck." An Ohio farmer has posted up the following: "Notis. If any man's or woman's cows or oxens gits in these here oats, his or her tail will be cut off as the case may be." A reporter, describing a collection of *bric-a-brac*, says: "The visitor's eye will be struck on entering the room with a porcelain umbrella." And the following advertisement appears in a contemporary: "A widow wants a position as general in a small household." Not an unusual position for a servant to occupy, but seldom put so plainly. An Australian paper lately made merry over a contemporary which headed an article, "Sir H—P—'s Embezzlements," instead of embarrassments, and in the next item described Mr. Gladstone as "a leading pollution."

What Am I to Do?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhœa or Constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure try *Green's August Flower*, it costs but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

Tourist and Pleasure Travel.

The CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y announce the sale of Round-Trip Tickets at greatly reduced rates to points in Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. These sales will continue DAILY during the spring and summer of 1888. Round-trip tickets will also be sold to popular resorts nearer home, such as Colfax Springs, Spirit Lake, Lake Minnetonka and hundreds of other localities of interest to artist, tourist, sportsman and invalid.

The GREAT ROCK ISLAND assures to all purchasing these Round-Trip Tourist Tickets a choice of routes and the safest, speediest and pleasantest journey that Fast Through Trains, composed of the finest cars that run on wheels, can afford. For further information address E. W. Thompson, New England Passenger Agent, 296 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

A Swedish farmer has hit upon the idea of lighting his farm by electric light, and has purchased a dynamo and connected it with a waterfall close by. The man intends also to employ it for working threshing machines, and for similar work.

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Sarsaparilla, and be sure you get it, when you want the best blood-purifier.

With its forty years of unexampled success in the curo of Blood Diseases, you can make no mistake in preferring Ayer's

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to any other. The fore-runner of modern blood medicines, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is still the most popular, being in greater demand than all others combined.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is selling faster than ever before. I never hesitate to recommend it."—George W. Whitman, Druggist, Albany, Ind.

"I am safe in saying that my sales of Ayer's Sarsaparilla far excel those of any other, and it gives thorough satisfaction."—L. H. Bush, Des Moines, Iowa.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills are the best selling medicines in my store. I can recommend them conscientiously."—C. Bickhaus, Pharmacist, Roseland, Ill.

"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for over thirty years and always recommend it when asked to name the best blood-purifier."—W. T. McLean, Druggist, Augusta, Ohio.

"I have sold your medicines for the last seventeen years, and always keep them in stock, as they are staples. 'There is nothing so good for the youthful blood' as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—R. L. Parker, Fox Lake, Wis.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives the best satisfaction of any medicine I have in stock. I recommend it, or, as the Doctors say, 'I prescribe it over the counter.' It never fails to meet the cases for which I recommend it, even where the doctors' prescriptions have been of no avail."—C. F. Calhoun, Monmouth, Kansas.

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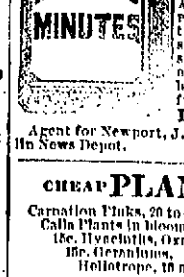

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There is on the estate a large mansion house well furnished, long occupied by prominent summer visitors who have been attracted to the place by its many advantages. The reputation of "Bateman's" is established and is in every respect first-class. The estate extends to the sea, and its four sides are bounded by excellent roads, the famous ocean drive being along and through its west front. The fences on three sides are of stone and unsurpassed by any fences of the kind. There is not a more desirable spot to be found in Rhode Island and can be easily divided if desired and put into the market.

The attention of investors and those contemplating summer residences in Newport is invited to this property.

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March 2, 1888.

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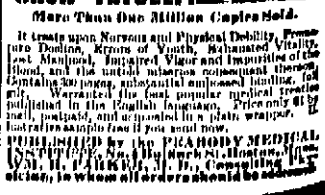

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As it has always been our aim to procure the best goods in the market and sell at the lowest prices, also to better satisfy our customers who have so kindly patronized us in the past, we made arrangements to have our J. P. Oysters shipped in the shell and we are prepared to open and sell at the low price of 50c. a quart. One trial will convince anyone of their superiority.

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NOTICE

Of Intention to Apply for Letters of Administration.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he intends to apply for letters of administration on the estate of JOHN HAYES who left Newport, August, 1868, and has not been heard from since.

FRANK F. NOLAN.

Newport, R., Jan. 21, 1888-3mos

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122 BROADWAY, cor. OAK STREET

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H*A*T*S

Just received. My

SPRING HATS

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JAMES P. TAYLOR,

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WM. H. ASHLEY & Co.,

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JOHN ALDERSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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Ladies' Cloaks, Ulsters and Walking Coats a specialty.

Liveries of every description made to order.

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Fashionable & Seasonable Goods.

By close attention to business and an exact execution of orders, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage.

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to store formerly occupied by T. G. S. Turner, opposite the Boston Store, where I shall make a specialty of the sale of

Trunks and Traveling Bags

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prepared as desired.

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W. H. Arnold,

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Until the skin was raw. Body covered with scales like spots of mortar. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

I am going to tell you of the extraordinary change your CUTICURA REMEDIES performed on me. About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar spatted on, and which came off in layers, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales, being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the country, but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scaly eruptions gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, and have been fully cured. I had the disease thirteen months before I began taking the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I recommended the CUTICURA REMEDIES to all in my vicinity, and I know of a great many who have taken them, and thank me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babes with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words the thanks to you for what the CUTICURA REMEDIES have been to me. My body was covered with scales, and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as nice and clear as a baby's.

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Sept. 21, 1887.

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Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

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SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical and never-failing.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and one IMPROVED INHALER, all wrapped in one package, with treatise and directions, and sold by all druggists for $1.

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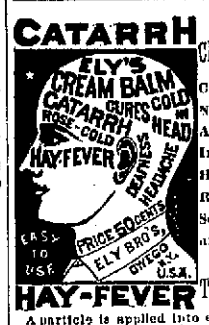
CATARRH



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Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

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A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50c. at druggists; by mail registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich St., New York.

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TO CATCH A THIEF!"

Writes, from the depths of his grateful heart a parent at Clarendon Hills, Ills., and he adds, "If there *is* a poison in DR. CAMPBELL'S SAFE ARSENIC COMPLEXION WAFERS! well, it just caught the poison in my Susie's blood and *carried it* all away—the two destroyed each other—and left her strong and healthy."—While DR. CYRUS EDSON, of the N. Y. BOARD OF HEALTH, says of *Arsenic*:—"Understandingly administered internally, it is literally a 'LIFE RENEWER!' It CLEARS the skin, adds BRILLIANCY to the eyes, DEVELOPES the form and is one of the MOST VALUABLE medicines known. It enters into the composition of what is commonly known as *Love* powders."

"It is not only used in FATTENING the human body, but it is also applied frequently to horses for putting them in condition.

"It is commonly used in Fever and Ague Cures, and when prudently employed is a valuable agent in MALARIA. *The 'abuse' of the drug is mainly an individual matter, for which the person himself is chiefly responsible.*"

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THE GREAT

German Remedy.

TRUTHS FOR THE SICK.

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$1,000 will be paid for a case where SULPHUR BITTERS will not assist or cure. It never fails.

Do you suffer with that tired and all-gone feeling? If so, use SULPHUR BITTERS; it will cure you.

Cleanse the vitiated blood when you see its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Blotches, and Sores. Rely on SULPHUR BITTERS, and health will follow.

Operatives who are closely confined in the mills and workshops; clerks, who do not procure sufficient exercise and all who are confined in-doors, should use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will not then be weak and sickly.

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SULPHUR BITTERS will build you up, and make you strong and healthy.

Don't be without a bottle. Try it; you will not regret it.

SULPHUR BITTERS will make your blood pure, rich, and strong, and your flesh hard.

Ladies in delicate health, who are all run down, should use SULPHUR BITTERS.

Try SULPHUR BITTERS to-night, and you will sleep well and feel better for it.

Do you want the best Medical Work published. Send 2 2-cent stamps to A. P. ORDWAY & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy, free.

The Menhaden Question Again.

The following intelligent discussion of the fishery question, by Congressman Reeves, is taking from the Huntington Bulletin of March 24:

You have given some space to what you call "The Menhaden Question," and have been pleased to refer to myself as in some sense a representative of that side of the question which demands freedom of fishery rights in the sea-coast waters of the United States. I therefore make bold to ask the favor to consider, as briefly as may be, in your columns, the communication of Mr. Fred. Mather, which you reprint from Forest and Stream of Feb. 29.

Mr. Mather opens with a reference to what he deems a new feature of the question, viz: its relation to the supply of bait for the use of "the commercial fishermen of Massachusetts." He graciously consents that the bill before Congress, if it does "interfere with the capture of menhaden for bait," should be amended at once." But how a bill whose whole aim and object is to "protect" menhaden for the supposed benefit of hook and line fishermen, and whose method is to stop the use of *all* the means by which they can be caught within three miles of the shore over the entire Atlantic seaboard, can be amended so as to allow of their "capture for bait," while forbidding their capture for rendering into oil and guano, he does not make clear, any more than he does the reasons, if there be any, why the Massachusetts fishermen who catch fish to sell them for food better deserve to be called "commercial" than the menhaden fishermen of Long Island who take fish to sell for an equally useful purpose. The fact is that this matter of the supply of bait is not a new phase of the "perennial dispute" over "the menhaden question." It has always formed a part of that question, ever since the subject first attracted the attention of ambitious legislators. During all these years, especially since the menhaden deserted the Maine coast, it has been of frequent occurrence to see in the waters of Eastern Long Island, Gloucester vessels, sometimes a fleet of 20 or 30, waiting opportunities to buy menhaden of the fishing boats or of pounds. There has never been a time when such a bill as the one now pending or its predecessors in congressional incubation could have been hatched without producing a brood of public disasters, including the cutting off the supply of bait for all fishermen, "commercial" or not, who need it. But latterly more prominence has been given to the bait view of the matter by several incidental occurrences, chief of which are the recent fishery complications with Canada in which bait figures as a leading factor, and the fact that a year ago the Menhaden Oil and Guano Association joined the National Fishery Union and thereby made its cause an object of direct concern to the representatives of the latter body; hence, when the hearings on the present bill were had, Mr. Babson and Mr. Maddocks attended and naturally dwelt on the bait side of the "dispute" as the one in which Gloucester and other "commercial fishermen" have their chief concern.

Passing from this preliminary, Mr. Mather agrees that "the blue-fish is a destructive animal which consumes more than it is worth," but refuses to believe Mr. Babson's further declaration that "taking menhaden by the use of the purse seine has not the slightest effect on the great body of fish;" and he talks about man "upsetting the balance" "among the birds, the beasts, or the fishes." No doubt Mr. Babson spoke in a relative rather than an absolute sense; and it may safely be admitted that taking several hundred million menhaden does have some effect in diminishing the absolute total which the sea contained before the fishermen began their season's work. Yet Mr. Babson's words are actually and almost literally true. These fish, among the most prolific of animals, spawn in countless numbers and swarm over thousands of miles of coast. All the naturalists agree that if incalculable quantities of the spawn and young fry of fishes in the great deep were not destroyed in the continual course of natural agencies far more potential than any which man "with his superior intelligence" can apply, the waters would be filled with their increase. Buffon, one of the great students of natural science, estimated that if a pair of herring—of which family the menhaden is a species—were left with their progeny free to breed undisturbed for 20 sears, the bulk of fish produced in that time would be equal to that of the globe on which we live. A menhaden averaging in weight a pound, would produce 50,000 or more eggs, and if even one tenth were to grow up to be good fish like their pas and mas, it is easy to see that Mr. Babson's remark is entirely correct. And moreover, what is exactly to the point here, all the modern scientists who have investigated fish-ology, with the help of improved processes, extended researches and liberal governmental aid, unite in the belief that man is not an appreciable factor in the destruction of sea fishes. Of course this view may not upset the theoretical "balance" to which Mr. Mather clings, since in all ages men with theories have held to them in spite of facts; but to the average mind it will be apt to carry conviction.

Even Mr. Mather seems to feel the force of this solid truth standing up immovably against the assault of this theory; for he attempts to belittle the testimony of Huxley, who, with Tyndall, the two great English explorers in this field, pursued a three-years inquiry into the causes of the alleged scarcity of food fishes in British waters and concurred in the above conclusion, and who have never retracted or modified one word of the declaration then made; and he also seeks to break the current of scientific support which this truth has received by claiming, inferentially, that Mr. McDonald, the present head of the U. S. Fish Commission, differs from his two predecessors in that office, basing this claim on a report to which he contributed 14 years ago when a subordinate officer of the commission—a claim which, whatever weight it may once have had, we have every reason to believe does not now consist with the fact. Mr. McDonald is not alone in having abandoned the theory of "a balance among the fishes" to which he once adhered. Prof. Baird, the first head of the commission, entered upon his new function with an impression that the operations of the menhaden oil factories must necessarily tend to diminish the food for edible species, and argued in his first report that the menhaden fishery should be restricted on that account. But investigation enlightened his mind, to which truth was ever welcome, and he bravely acknowledged his error. Prof. Goode, his successor, unreservedly maintained the same truth. We believe Mr. McDonald shares their belief. In the recent hearings three of his assistants, Mr. Earll, Mr. Bean, and Mr. Collins, who for some years have carried on the actual work of the commission's investigations into this branch of the general fishery inquiry, testified freely and fully, in the most emphatic manner, to all the main facts contended for by the menhaden fishermen—facts which, if they be facts, completely negative all theories about the alleged injury done to other modes of fishing by the use of purse-nets. These gentlemen had no possible bias of interest or sentiment; they were controlled solely by devotion to scientific truth; and they had given years to patient research into the merits of the very subject under consideration. Their conclusion is furthermore amply sustained by evidence taken before congressional committees—sworn testimony of many witnesses who have had wide and frequent occasion to observe the facts they swore to, and who established beyond denial or doubt that the purse-net fishermen do not take any considerable quantities of edible fish either surface or bottom; that the taking of menhaden does not materially affect the food for edible fish of any kind, including blue fish; that the menhaden are not the "natural food" of any edible species, though any other species with mouth wide enough to bite them will do so; that the very operation of a purse net, which is drawn up from beneath by bottom lines, makes it impossible to seriously disturb any bottom fish over which the net may be hauled in making a set for menhaden; and that, speaking broadly, the use of purse-nets, though it were multiplied indefinitely, would not have any considerable effect upon other modes of fishing.

These are the simple and impregnable facts upon which the menhaden fishery rests; they are upheld by both scientific and practical men who have studied the questions, and they are met, on the other hand, by mere assertions and beliefs, honestly made and held, no doubt, but incapable of proof because essentially erroneous and misleading.—What result from this state of facts ought to be reached by any honest legislator, goes without saying. It is needless to do more than refer, in passing, to the economic views of this question, whereby, on the one hand is presented the pleasure of gentlemen wrongly believing that to stop purse-nets will improve their sport of fishing with hook and line, and on the other a substantial industry employing millions of capital and hundreds of men, and yielding useful products valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The spirit in which Mr. Mather, who does not therein differ from other opponents of this great industry, sitting at his comfortable desk and "slinging ink" with all the coolness of a professional critic, deals with the topic, may be seen from his paragraph advocating restricting the opening of the menhaden season until July 1st, and closing with the words "but the menhaden men, like most fishermen, want no restrictions on their business; they want the last fish and want it now, no matter what may be the future consequences." Why not say "other men," since no one, on land any more than on water, wants restrictions on his business unless they are found by experience to be needed for the benefit of other people, the protection of society in general, or the preservation of his own industry against the "future consequences" of excessive greed or unwisely destructive methods? Why calmly ignore the facts that "the menhaden men" have millions invested in costly steam and sail vessels, boats, nets, factories, machinery, scrap house, and platforms, and other agencies of their business, adapted to it, but almost useless for any other use, and that, like other men with such interests at stake, they might fairly be supposed to have as strong and as intelligent a desire to beware of "future consequences" as any belligerent adherent to a theory which does not fit the facts can possibly have for them? In brief, why not give them credit for ordinary common sense? The truth is that "the menhaden," while they do not want any senseless, absurd and foolish restrictions, which would hamper or destroy (the bills so far proposed in Congress go the length of total destruction) their business, without effecting any good or useful purpose whatever, are perfectly willing to submit to any rational and proper restriction that can be shown to have the reasonable prospect of promoting a public or private object worthy of legislative intervention. So far are they from having or acting upon the ruthless "last fish" spirit attributed to them by their reckless censor, that the factory owners in that vicinity, now that the pending bill in Congress is dead beyond the power of present resurrection, have voluntarily agreed not to open their works for business until July 1, 1888, being moved thereto solely by regard to the prevalent low prices and poor prospect for their products.

Mr. Mather is as wide of the mark in this criticism as he is in his subsequent statement of an alleged fact, to wit: That the "supply of whales" is "nearly extinct, and no doubt would have been entirely so but for the introduction of petroleum as a substitute for their oil." The "supply of whales," although they are a totally different marine animal from the menhaden and bring forth their young one at a birth, was adequate to maintain a fleet of 600 American vessels, beside a great number of other nationalities, and the yield of oil was increasing, up to the time, before the use of petroleum on any large scale began, when other forces operated to start the decline in the whale fishery which had not yet ceased, and which, but for the remarkable price of whale bone—no sufficient substitute being yet found for it—would have gone much further than it has done, quite regardless of the "supply of whales." There is no good reason to doubt that whales, of all the recognized varieties, if not fully as abundant as they ever were, are yet so far from "extinct" that man "with his destructive agencies and superior intelligence" will not live long enough to see the "last fish."

Finally, the "balance" theory does not balance in its application to denizens of the great deep; and whether it fits all the facts in connection with the existence of land animals may gravely be doubted. It certainly is a poor substitute for verified and established facts upon which the only safe, only scientific, only American doctrine of freedom of fishery rights in the open seas securely stands. "The menhaden men" ask no privilege: they want no exclusive right; they neither desire nor do they obtain any advantage over other modes of fishing; they inflict no damage on any other fishery interest, and they simply seek to keep legislative hands off their business until Mr. Mather and its other opponents prove, if they can, some of their unfounded assertions. Beliefs and theories, however honestly held, are not a sufficient basis for legislation to proceed upon; a reasonable degree of certainty and knowledge is essential.

HENRY A. REEVES.

GREENPORT, March 12, 1888.

"If there is anything I do like," remarked Crimsonbeak, as he came out of the church, yawning, "it is a finished discourse."

CATARRH IN NEW ENGLAND.

Ely's Cream Balm.

The best remedy for its purpose I have sold.—John Hooker, Druggist, Springfield, Mass.

An article of real merit.—C. F. Alden, Druggist, Springfield, Mass.

Those who use it speak highly of it.—Geo. A. Hill, Druggist, Springfield, Mass.

I believe Ely's Cream Balm is the best article for catarrh ever offered the public. It has given satisfaction in every case.—Bush & Co., Druggists, Worcester, Mass.

A LAWLESS COUNTRY.

No Personal Safety in the Island of Cuba—Frequent Robberies in the City of Havana.

Correspondence of the Mercury.

HAVANA, April 14.

A writer from San Juando los Remedios, one of the finest farming districts of this Island, says "that scarcely a day passes that he does not have to lament some disgraceful act of the bands of thieves and robbers in that jurisdiction. It appears that there are three bands of these marauders, composed of eight men each, who, while operating in these localities, keep in direct communication with each other. Every day there are robberies and attempts to sequester people, persons being attacked, wounded and assassinated. There is no security of person or property. The honest man is not the permitted manager of his own affairs, nor can he go freely about in pursuance of his occupation without being accompanied by an armed force to protect him. The result of all this is a general disgust and loss of confidence in the security of life and property. No one is inclined to employ his capital in any business, because neither life nor property is safe. This condition of the country is attributed to the lack of the exercise of official power such as existed under the administration of Governor Zagasti, and municipal aldermen like Marcos Garcia, former officers in this district, and it appears that there is no other remedy for this state of affairs than for the honest people to band together for the general defence and oppose these outlaws with armed force."

So much for Remedios, situated some three hundred miles east from here. Let us now see what is going on daily and nightly in the City of Havana, with its 200,000 inhabitants besides nearly 100,000 more within a radius of ten miles from its centre. To-day this great city is without a regular police force, and only guarded by details from the "Orden Publico," who go in pairs about the city, but not numerous enough to protect the great extent of territory covered; and a large part of the business part of the city is policed only by private enterprise, that is, by citizens of a certain portion of the city paying a private watchman so much each, monthly.

The consequence of this is that many streets are without any police supervision, and thieves do about as they please and attacks on men and women in the streets for the purpose of robbery, day and night, are of frequent occurrence. Half grown lads in broad day light rush up to some lady going to or from church and snatch watches, chains and hand bags and even spectacles from the eyes with impunity. One of the most outrageous attempts at robbery occurred on Monday evening, March 19, about half past eight o'clock. A gentleman was walking through Calle "Aguila" towards "Neptune" when he was addressed by a shabbily clothed thief, who said he had a "word to say to you, sir." With this the thief caught him by the throat with one hand and covered his mouth with the other, saying if the gentleman made any noise he would kill him. At the same time two other thieves came up, one on each side, and each grabed an arm. Notwithstanding the threats of violence, he called out lustily, "thieves," "robbers," and alarmed the neighborhood, causing a number of well dressed people to gather at the corner of the street. None of them offered any aid, however, but looked on at a distance. The moon was at the full, and it was nearly as light as day. One lady, in front of whose house the affair happened, deliberately closed the doors of her house, without taking any notice of the man in peril of thieves, while a word from her would have dispersed them at least. The thieves seeing the crowd at the street corner, finally ran away together, after snatching the chain which luckily broke from the watch, and escaped, no one being willing to stop them. A pair of "Orden Publicos" were only a block from the scene of assault, but they of course did not heed the loud cries of the man held by the thieves, and it is understood in Havana that no one can aid a person in such distress for fear of suffering unending annoyance by being held as a witness, should he unwisely place himself in the position of being called upon to testify; so the crowd looks on. What wonder, if they can Sunday after Sunday go to a bull fight and witness with pleasure the brutal tormenting of a poor dumb animal!

The writer has always stood up for Cuba and defended the Island with tongue and pen from the attacks of many, who he had thought were greatly prejudiced, but in honesty he can no longer do so, for he knows too well the truth of the foregoing.

The latest feat of these gentlemen of the woods was the capture and sequestration of Mr. Galindez, one of the richest merchants of the city of Matanzas, and an "excellentissimo" or titled gentleman, who was carried by these outlaws to the woods and held in captivity until a ransom of $40,000 in Spanish paper money, equal to $16,000 U. S. C., was paid for his release. It is hoped that as Mr. Galindez is from Old Spain, and a man of considerable prominence in the city of Matanzas, that the government will use extra efforts to suppress and exterminate these "Bandileros," which seem to roam at will throughout the Island of Cuba.

It is reported that one of the chiefs of these bandits "Morejou," has been killed in the attempt of the troops to capture him, in the vicinity of Macurijes, where he defended himself, firing several times upon the party who surprised and finally killed him. No person known to be rich, or who may have wealthy friends to aid them in case of capture, is safe from the attacks of Cuban Brigands.

Mrs. O'Leary's Famous Cow

kicked over a lamp, and Chicago, the bustling young metropolis of the West, was laid in ruins. This is a striking illustration of the old saying that "great results have small beginnings." The neglected cold, the hacking cough of to-day, may, a few months hence, develop into that direst of destroyers, Consumption. Be warned in time. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, if taken in the first stages of this dread disease, is a certain cure. It is also a sovereign remedy for asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, chronic nasal catarrh, and all diseases of the respiratory organs.

The cleansing, antiseptic and healing qualities of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are unequaled.

What you need is a medicine which is pure, efficient, reliable. Such is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It possesses peculiar curative powers.

ACCIDENTS

and how to deal with them, and other valuable medical information, will be found in Dr. Kaufmann's great Medical Work; elegant colored plates. Send three 2 cent stamps to pay postage to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy free.

Unpopular sheet music—Snoring.

REV. C. F. BROOKS

says that his little girl is troubled with malaria very severely, and that since he gave her Sulphur Bitters, he never thinks of leaving New York for his summer resort without a few bottles, for they always cure his family, and are far superior to quinine.

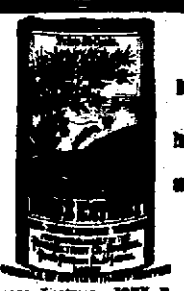
TO THE PUBLIC.

Intending purchasers of POND'S EXTRACT cannot take too much precaution to prevent substitution. Some druggists, trading on the popularity of the great Family Remedy, attempt to palm off other preparations, unscrupulously asserting them to be "the same as" or "equal to" POND'S EXTRACT, indifferent to the deceit practiced upon and disappointment thereby caused to the purchaser, so long as larger profits accrue to themselves. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other.

SOLD IN BOTTLES ONLY; NEVER BY MEASURE. Quality uniform.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London. See our name on every wrapper and label. Note picture of bottle below.

POND'S EXTRACT



For Piles, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Bruises, Burns, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Cuts, Inflammations, and Inflammations of all Kinds.

The Famous Lecturer, JOHN B. GOUGH, wrote: "For Sore Throat, especially when inclining to ulceration, I have found it very beneficial."

ANDREW D. WHITE, Ex-President of Cornell University, says: "One of the absolute necessities of housekeeping." *Be sure to get the genuine.*

EMMA ABBOTT, the celebrated prima donna.—"Valuable and beneficial."

HEYWOOD SMITH, M. D., M. R., C. P., of England.—"I have used it with marked benefit."

H. G. PRESTON, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.—"I know of no remedy so generally useful."

ARTHUR GUINNESS, M. D., F. R. C. S., of England.—"I have prescribed POND'S EXTRACT with great success."

JUSTIN D. FULTON, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Proving itself to be a necessity in our home."

P. A. WESTERVELT, M. D., Nashville, Tenn.—"Have used large quantities of POND'S EXTRACT in my practice."

MRS. S. B. RECORD, Matron, Home of Destitute Children.—"We find it most efficacious and useful."

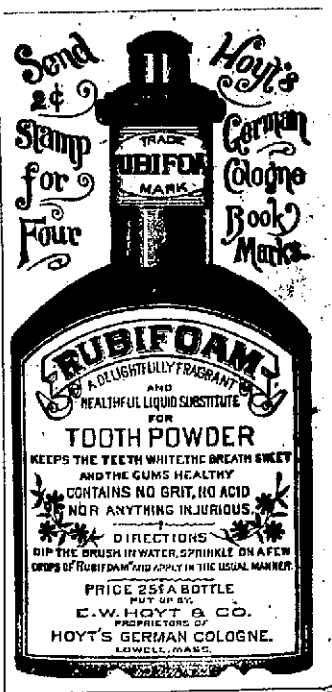
In Bottles only. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75.

Note our name on every wrapper and label.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

Send 2¢ Stamp for Four

Hoyt's German Cologne Book Marks



CHASE & SANBORN'S

SEAL BRAND

COFFEE

IS THE BEST.

A RARE BLEND OF PRIVATE PLANTATION JAVA AND ARABIAN MOCHA—GREAT STRENGTH—EXQUISITE FLAVOR—ABSOLUTE PURITY—UNIFORMITY AND RICHNESS.

TEST FREE

LADIES! Send 13 cents to pay cost of postage and can and we will send a LARGE TRIAL Sample.

CHASE & SANBORN.

New York Hat House.

O'NEILL'S

We keep the latest styles in

H*A*T*S

Come and see them and be convinced that the prices are the lowest.

Furnishing * Goods

Constantly kept.

O'NEILL'S

261 Thames-st.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

SAID Uncle Sam: "I will be wise,
And thus the Indian civilize:
Instead of guns that kill a mile,
Tobacco, lead and liquor vile,
Instead of serving out a meal,
Or sending Agents out to steal,
I'll give, domestic arts to teach,
A cake of 'IVORY SOAP' to each.
Before it flies the guilty stain,
The grease and dirt no more remain;
'Twill change their nature day by day,
And wash their darkest blots away.
They'll turn their bows to fishing-rods,
And bury hatchets under sods,
In wisdom and in worth increase,
And ever smoke the pipe of peace;
For ignorance can never cope
With such a foe as 'IVORY SOAP.'"

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

WALTER B. HARRINGTON

RESTAURANT

NO. 118 Broad Street,

Opp. Narragansett Hotel,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

3-31-tf

STOCKBRIDGE

SPECIAL

MANURES.

For the quality there is nothing I can say that will recommend these goods better than the sale from year to year. This year we have more than doubled the sale of our Potatoes Special over any previous year. Our Corn Special we have already sold as much as any previous year. Try it. Also our Top Dressing.

—FOR—

Potatoes, Corn, Onions, Vegetables, Top Dressing, Seeding Down and Lawn Dressing.

A. A. BARKER,

162 & 164 BROADWAY.

Spring Shoes. Spring Styles.

—AT—

COTTRELL'S, 144 THAMES STREET.

We are able and willing to quote prices with our competitors in the Shoe trade, either up town or down town, on medium or finer grade of goods. Here are a few of the prices.

Ladies' Glove Top Button Boots, Opera Toe, Pat. Tip, $1.75.

Ladies' bright Dongola button boots, opera toe, and Common Sense lasts, $2 to $2.50. A fine boot for the money.

Ladies' French Kid button boots, opera toe and common sense lasts, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00. This $4 French Kid boot is a leader, and we will put it against any $5 boot in the market, both for style and finish.

Ladies' Waukenphast button boots are going to be the coming boot this season. We have them in French Kid and Bright Dongola, hand sewed, $4 and $5.

In Children's shoes, our leader is the front lace, spring heel, kid and goat, sizes, children 5 to 10½; misses 11 to 2, A to D widths.

For men's shoes we have a solid calf shoe for $2.50, as good as any of the advertized shoes in the trade to-day. We also carry a fine $3 shoe. In addition to this we have a very fine grade of men's hand sewed shoes, equal to any nine dollar custom made shoe. Our price $7.

We are receiving a large assortment of ladies low shoes for summer wear. Quality the best. Prices the lowest, at

Cottrell's, 144 Thames St.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., April 16, A. D. 1888.

JOSEPH S. ANTHONY and others present to this Court a petition in writing, praying that said Joseph S. Anthony be appointed Administrator on the estate of

GEORGE ANTHONY,

late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall, in said Middletown, on Monday, the 21st day of May next, A. D. 1888, at 1 o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

4-21

Court of Probate, City of Newport, April 16, 1888.

CHARLES A. MANCHESTER, Guardian of the person and estate of

LEONORA W. MANCHESTER,

of Newport, of full age, presents his second and final account with the estate of said Leonora, containing proceeds of sale of real estate, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 7th day of May, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK, Probate Clerk.

4-21

Newport County News

MIDDLETOWN.

COMMITTEE MEETING.—The Public School Committee of Middletown met for organization at the Town Hall on Saturday April 21st 1888. All the members being present the following organization was effected.

Chairman—Lyman H. Barker.
Supt. and Clerk—Joel Peckham
Committee on Qualifications—Joel Peckham.

Committee to collect rent for School Lot—Charles H. Hazard.

The clerk was authorized to call all special meetings of the committee for the ensuing year. It was voted to hold the regular meetings of the committee for the ensuing year on the third Saturdays of April, July, October and January at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Town Hall.

The school terms were arranged as follows: Spring term from May 7th to June 29th, 8 weeks; Fall term from Sept. 3d to Nov. 23d, 12 weeks; Winter term to commence on Dec. 3d and continue 10 weeks including the Christmas vacation. The sum of $56.54 was appropriated to School District No. 1. The original appropriation being insufficient to pay the additional expense of said district caused by the necessity of employing an assistant teacher.

It was voted to approve of a tax of three hundred and fifty dollars to be assessed on the ratable property of School District No. 5, to pay the indebtedness of said district. The clerk was authorized and directed to confer with Hon. Thomas B. Stockwell Commissioner of Schools in relation to the matter of securing better supervision of the public schools of the town, and report at the next meeting of the committee.

Rev. Mr. J. L. Cooper preached another of his eloquent and powerful sermons on Sunday last from the text, "If any man sin we have an advocate with the Father," which was listened to very attentively. Brother Cooper is being very enthusiastically received by the Middletown people, and they are anticipating a very pleasant year. The evening services show a marked increase.

PORTSMOUTH.

At the annual school meeting in the "Vaucluse" district, on Wednesday evening, Edward A. Coggeshall was elected Moderator; Rescom P. Manchester, Clerk; Trustees, Messrs. Robert W. Anthony, Thomas Manchester and Dennis Murphy; Treasurer, Dennis Murphy; Collector, Robert W. Anthony.

The register in this district shows that 28 pupils were registered for the spring term, with a daily attendance of 22½, percentage of attendance .88.

Mr. Luke Lawrence and son have some of the most prolific sheep we have ever known, as four of them have given birth to thirteen lambs, this spring, three having three each, and one four It is a matter of fact that some of them have to be reared by hand, but even some of these are ahead of the mother fed ones.

TIVERTON.

The spring term of District No. 3 closed Friday afternoon, April 20, by the scholars giving an interesting entertainment to their parents and friends. Recitations were given by LeRoy Gray, Henry Manchester, Mable Mosher, Mabel Gray, Samuel Manchester, Sarah Gray, Roy Luther, Alonzo Rose, Emma Lewis, Millie Grinnell, Marion Sanford, Bertha Chase, Bertha Cottrell and Bertha Gray. A reading, The Light on Dead Man's Bar, by Hattie Negus. The Little Robin, Harvey M. Manchester; Waves on the Seashore, Ira Humphrey. A dialogue by 12 little girls, each representing a month of the year. What I am Going to be When I'm a Man, by 7 little boys; a song by 6 little girls, followed by a recitation from Paul Revere by the school which was very good closed the exercises. A reward of one dollar was given to Bertha Cottrell for 60 days of perfect lessons and 50 cents to Charlie Shattuck for the next best which was 51 days of perfect lessons.

Miss Esther J. Manchester who is residing with Mrs. Arnold, of Plainfield, Conn., has been home on a visit of a few days.

Miss Jessie Curtis, of Providence, has been in town the guests of Mrs. A. P. White.

Miss Fayles returned to her home in Warren, Thursday, for the school vacation.

Miss Carrie White, of Pawtucket, has been in town the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harry C. Hambly.

Mrs. George Lawrence left town on Wednesday, on a visit to her home in Newfane, Vermont, whither she had been called through the illness of her parents.

Edward T. Almy has met with a misfortune in the loss of a cow.

Saturday evening, April 21, a school meeting was called in District No. 3, when the following officers were elected:

Moderator—Sam'l Seabury, 2d.
Clerk—A. Lincoln Hambly.
Trustee—P. D. Humphrey.
Treasurer—Edward T. Hambly.

The trustee's report was read and accepted also the Treasurer's report. District indebtedness $260. The Treasurer authorized to hire money not exceeding $100 for any necessary repairs. Voted that the trustee furnish as many weeks school for the ensuing year as the free money will admit.

The Rev. Mr. Tate of the Stone Bridge church and the Rev. G. W. Lawrence of the Congregational church exchanged pulpits on Sunday last. Mr. Tate took for his theme "The Triumphs of the Gospel" and gave a very animating discourse.

The school in District No. 1, closed its spring term Wednesday afternoon by recitations, readings and singing, the following is a part of the programme. Greeting song, Alice E. Almy; Beautiful Song of The Spring, a duet by Grace Wilcox and Lena Mosher; a charade "Welcome," Herbert White and Herman Manchester; a recitation, This Way, by Fanny Chase. Daisy Manchester and Alice Almy; a reading entitled Narcissus, Alice Borden; The Mermaid's Song and Evening Song; duets by Grace Wilcox and Lena Mosher, recitations.

LITTLE COMPTON.

At the monthly meeting of the Town Council held at the Town Hall Monday April 9th all present except Oliver H. Almy the following business was transacted Edwin A. Cornell and George H. Palmer were drawn as grand jurors and Edwin J. Peckham and Isaac Cook as petit jurors to the May term of the Court of Common pleas. The following bills were allowed, M. M. Richmond, groceries for G. W. Peckham, $11.61 of H. Tompkins work on road $8.40. The bill for repairs on Stone Bridge was postponed to May 14th.

Mr. J. T. Brown, senior member of the long established drug firm of J. T. Brown & Co., located at the corner of Washington and Bedford streets, died at his late residence, Boston, Monday morning at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Brown was born in Little Compton, R. I., in 1810, and has been located on the present site since 1831. He was of a family of apothecaries, William Brown, who died in 1875, being a brother, as was also Frederick, who for many years did business at the corner of State and Washington streets. The late J. I. Brown was also a brother, engaged in the drug business. When Mr. Brown began business in 1820, the water came up to the foot of Bedford street; Temple Place was filled with aristocratic dwellings; the Masonic Temple, now occupied by R. H. Stearns & Co., was in process of erection; Colonnade row, on Tremont street, was just completed; West street was devoted to residences, and many families still lived on Washington street. Mr. Brown soon had the patronage of the neighborhood, and the firm has always been looked upon as one of the most reliable in the city.

Deceased leaves a widow and two children, a daughter and a son, both married. The funeral is to be from his late residence on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

BLOCK ISLAND.

Lieutenant W. D. Wright, of the U. S. Signal Service, arrived here Tuesday for the purpose of making a galvanometic test to locate the leak in the cable. Mr. Perry, a member of the Meteorological Commission, met him at the boat and drove down to the cable box on Sandy Point. The test developed the fact that the escape was near the shore end on the main land, and it was probably caused by the wreck of the brig which went ashore there about two months ago. The matter will receive prompt attention from the government.

Inspector Chase, of the Post Office Department, arrived Tuesday to inspect the post office here. Both he and Lieutenant Wright left Wednesday morning for Newport.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

Mrs. John Whipple has rented her cottage on Cliff avenue and the Cliffs to S. B. French of New York for the season.

Mary A. B. and Charlotte B. Popple have sold 2700 square feet of land, with buildings, on Ayrault street, adjoining estates of Josephene Manchester and Thos. H. Tew, to Arthur A. Phelps, for $1, etc.

John R. Ford has rented, through Porter, Whipple & Derby, his cottage on Harrison avenue to Rev. Roderick Terry of New York for the coming season.

Elizabeth S. Johnston has sold a lot of land with buildings on Washington street adjoining lands of Henry O. Toft, to Cornelius F. and Mary H. Sullivan, for $1, etc.

A. P. Baker has rented the cottage on Bath road belonging to the estate of the late W. R. Travers to J. W. Dunstain, of London, for the season.

Clark H. Burdick has sold 5,000 square feet of land, with buildings, on Coddington wharf, to the Newport Incandescent Electric Light Company for $1, etc.

Improvement Notes.

John R. Hammett has built a two-story addition, 14x21 feet, to the house corner of High and Mary streets, the property of the Newport Hospital.

The little building, formerly used for a doctor's office, by the late Dr. Engs, on Kay street, has been removed to Nathan Barker's place, on Elizabeth street.

Chas. E. Lawton Post, G. A. R., will attend Memorial Service on Sunday, May 27th, at the Thames street M. E. Church, Rev. W. I. Ward pastor.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 25.

Flour quiet. Sales 13,400 barrels. State $2.40 to $6.00; Ohio, $2.85 to $5.10; Western, $2.40 to $5.10; Southern, $3.30 to $5.10.

Wheat ¼ to ¾ cents. Sales 16,000 bushels.

Corn ¼ to ¾ of a cent higher. Sales 160,000 bushels.

Oats firm. Sales 40,000 bushels.
Beef dull.
Pork quiet.
Lard easier.
Butter quiet.
Sugar firm.
Molasses steady.
Petroleum firm.
Rice steady.
Coffee steady.
Freights dull.
Spirits Turpentine dull.
Rosin steady.
Tallow firm.

Watertown Live Stock Market.—April 24.

At market for the current week—Cattle, 1696; Sheep and Lambs, 1088; Swine, 517.

Prices of Market Beef—A few choice $7.00@7.03; extra $6.50@6.75; first quality $6.00@6.25; second quality $5.00@5.50; third quality $4.00@4.50.

Prices of Store Cattle—Working oxen ℔ pair $90@160; farrow cows $15@32; fancy cows $50@75; milch cows and calves $25@48; yearlings $8.50@18; two years old $14@25; three years old $29@35.

Swine—Western fat, live, 6¼@6½c; Northern dressed hogs 7¼c ℔ lb.

Prices of Sheep and Lambs—In lots, $2.50, 4.00@5.00 each; extra $5.50@6.75, or from 2½@6½c ℔ lb. Spring lambs 5@8c ℔ lb.

Veal Calves, 2½@6½c ℔ lb.

Prices of Hides, Tallow and Skins—Brighton hides 5½@6c ℔ lb; Brighton tallow 3@4c ℔ lb; country hides 4½@5c ℔ lb; country tallow 1½@2c ℔ lb; calf skins 6@8c ℔ lb; wool pelts, $1@$1.25; sheared skins 15@18c; dairy skins 15@20c.

Cattle—Western cattle steady in price. A lot of cattle priced to a butcher at 5c ℔ lb L. W. the owner gave the butcher to understand that the like could not be duplicated from the West, as prices range at Chicago. The trade not what might be called approaching activity. The quality fully up to the average.

Milch Cows and Springers—A fair number sold to speculators and private parties at prices within the range of last week, mostly at $25@$50 ℔ head.

Sheep and Lambs—A slight increase in the supply from the Northern States, and a few sheared lots just beginning to appear at market. The movement indicates prices full as favorable as last week. Some Spring Lambs find sale at $5@$10 ℔ head, and now that green peas are in the market from the South the Spring Lamb will not come amiss.

Fat Hogs—An interviewed receiver states that Western live cost yarded here 6¼@6½c ℔ lb L. W. Country dressed as last week, 7¼c.

Veal Calves—The arrivals do not aggregate as heavy as anticipated. Price a little weak as quoted.

Live Poultry—500 lbs would cover the arrivals. Prices still at 22@12½c ℔ ℔.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Newport, R. I., April 2d, 1888.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between William Fludder, William H. Fludder and Alexander J. Fludder, under the firm name of William Fludder & Co., is this day dissolved.

All persons having demands against said firm will present them for payment, and all indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to William H. Fludder, who has authority to act and sign in liquidation.

WM. FLUDDER.
WM. H. FLUDDER,
A. J. FLUDDER.

Newport, R. I., April 13, 1888.

Having purchased the interest of my former partners in the business and firm of Wm. Fludder & Co., I can be found at the old stand in building corner of Bellevue avenue and Catherine street and will be prepared to promptly fill demands for

Plumbing and Plumbing Material

as well as the future business of the late firm.

WM. H. FLUDDER.

P. O. Box 517. 4-14-tf.

A. C. Landers' Column.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

CURTAIN

POLES

—IN—

BRASS,

ASH,

WALNUT,

CHERRY,

EBONY,

—WITH—

* BRASS *

—OR—

WOOD

Trimmings

Get our prices before you purchase.

—AT—

A. C. Landers,

167

Thames Street,

Covell's Bl'k.

New Advertisements.

Primary Meeting.

THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORS of the City of Newport are requested to meet at the State House on Monday evening, April 30, 1888, at 8 o'clock to elect six delegates to attend the state and district conventions to be held at the Providence Opera House in the City of Providence on Thursday, May 3, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the Republican National Convention at Chicago, on the 19th day of June, 1888, for the nomination of President and Vice President of the United States.

By order of the Republican City Committee,
ALBERT C. LANDERS, Chairman.
JOHN J. PECKHAM, Secretary.
4-28.1t

MIDDLETOWN CAUCUS.

THERE WILL BE a caucus of the Republican electors of Middletown at the Town Hall, at 2 P. M., on Monday evening, April 30, for the purpose of electing two delegates to the State and District Conventions to be holden in Providence, May 3d, for the purpose of electing delegates from this State to the National Republican Convention to be holden in Chicago June 19.

Per order Town Committee,
NATHANIEL PECKHAM, Chairman.
4-28

Natural History Society.

MEMBERS are hereby notified that the annual meeting will be held at 8 o'clock on the evening of Thursday, the 3d of May, in the Historical Society's Hall, Touro street, for the purpose of receiving the annual reports of the twelve months then ending; and for the election of a council of management, including officers for the ensuing twelve months; also for the transaction of such other business as may then be brought in order before the meeting. A full attendance of members is requested.

GEORGE GORDON KING, Recording Secretary.
Newport, April 25, 1888.

INDUSTRIAL

Trust Company,

57 Westminster St.,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CAPITAL (fully paid,) - - $500,000

Transacts a general Banking and Trust Business.

Interest paid on deposits subject to check at sight.

PARTICIPATION ACCOUNT.

Deposits on "Participation Account" on or before May 15th, draw interest from May 1st. Dividend August 16. The February dividend on this account was at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Deposits on this account combine the advantages of Savings Banks with the additional security of the Capital Stock of this Company.

Legal depository for Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, Receivers Assignees.

SAMUEL P. COLT, President.
J. M. ADDEMAN, Treasurer. 4-28-3w

CHANGE OF DATES.

STATE FAIR.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the R. I. Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry met this day and changed the dates of the State Fair, previously claimed on account of conflicting with the Washington County Fair to September 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28, 1888.

DAVID S. COLLINS, Secretary.
Providence, R. I., April 18, 1888-2w

Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate

—AT—

Public Auction.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and by virtue of a power of sale in a certain mortgage deed contained, given by Alanson Peckham and Lydia A. Peckham, his wife, conveying to her own right, dated August 17, 1882, and recorded in the Land Evidence of Portsmouth, R. I., Book No. 18, pages 274 to 276, and for breach of the conditions of said mortgage and to foreclose the same:

Will be sold at Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, May 21, 1888, at 11 o'clock A. M., all and singular the premises described in said mortgage deed, namely—"A certain tract or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in said Portsmouth and bounded as follows, viz: Northerly by land now or formerly of Lewis J. Munroe, Easterly by a highway called the "lower road," Southerly by land now or formerly of William F. Freelove and Westerly by land now or formerly of Levi W. Cory, or however the same may be bounded, it being the same premises conveyed to said grantor by B. W. Easterbrook by deed recorded in Portsmouth Land Evidence Book No. 17, Page 343, and contains one-half acre more or less.

By order of the Mortgagee, who hereby gives notice of his intention to bid upon the above described property at the sale thereof, or any adjournment of said sale.

Terms at sale. 4-28-4w

SAVED

FROM THE LATE FIRE,

553 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Read this and take advantage of it! By order of the Insurance Companies, we will sell, commencing

FRIDAY, MAY 4TH,

—AT—

158 Thames St., in Bryer's Exchange,

$40,000 WORTH!

OF MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING,

Saved from the late New York fire and only slightly damaged, at

40 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR

of the appraised value. The entire stock must be closed out in FIVE DAYS, as the insurance companies must make a final settlement at once.

Here are a few of the many bargains.

Men's nice suits worth $14, must go for $3.75.

Handsome Cheviot suits, worth $16, are marked at $5.00.

Cassimere, Corkscrew and Worsted suits at the same proportion.

Beautiful satin-lined suits, worth $40, must go for $16.

Boys' suits, worth from $4 to $12, will go from $1.75 to $4.50.

Boys' coats, worth $1.50, are to sell at 50c.

Men's pant's from 75c. to $4.50; worth four times that money.

Knee pants, of good cloth, you can buy for 25c.

Thousands of other bargains too numerous to mention.

REMEMBER the entire stock must be

CLOSED OUT IN FIVE DAYS.

In order to find what you want, come on the opening day, as the sizes will run out quick. This is an opportunity to secure your spring clothing at a trifle.

INSURANCE CO.'S SALESROOM,

158 Thames St., in Bryer's Exchange.

4-28-1f

NOTICE OF EXECUTRIX.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Executrix of the last will and testament of JAMES W. PALMER, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to her.

MARGARET PALMER, Executrix.
Newport, April 28, 1888.

New Advertisements.

—BY—

THOS. BURLINGHAM,

Aquidneck Hall, 63 Mill Street,

AUCTIONEER.

Storage for furniture, pianos, oil paintings etc., household furniture. Bankrupt stock and job lots of merchandise bought for cash. Sale every Thursday at 10 A. M. 11-1-1y

AUCTION SALE

DRY GOODS.

THE FIRM of G. W. and T. T. Carr having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Thomas T. Carr, their stock in trade, consisting of Dry and Fancy Goods, Carpets, etc. etc., will be sold at public auction at Burlingham's auction rooms, Mill street, commencing on MONDAY, April 30, 1888, at 10 A. M. and 2 and 7 P. M. each day until all the stock is sold. By

THOMAS BURLINGHAM, Auctioneer.
4-28-1w

UNITY CLUB—Last Social of the Session on Tuesday evening, 1st of May, 8 o'clock, Channing Parlors. Musical items and Readings. Admission by tickets, which members only can procure, 2 for each member (one to be presented by the member, the other available for a friend) from

Mrs. Buckhout, 28 Barney street, or
Mr. Taylor, Jr., 22 Brinley street.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, April 23, 1888.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Catherine Clifton, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of

JAMES CLIFTON,

late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to her or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 14th day of May, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK, Probate Clerk.
4-28

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Administrator on the estate of MARGARET EAGAN, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

JAMES EAGAN, Administrator.
Newport, April 28, 1888.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, April 16, 1888.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Jacob L. Smith, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith purporting to be the last will and testament of

WALTER NEWBERRY SMITH,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to him, the Executor named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 7th day of May, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK, Probate Clerk.
4-21

Court of Probate, City of Newport, April 16, A. D. 1888.

ON THE PETITION in writing of John J. Carry, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of

MARGARET E. J. CARRY,

late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to himself, or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 7th day of May, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK, Probate Clerk.
4-21

Court of Probate, City of Newport, April 16, A. D. 1888.

BERTHA LANGWOR, Administratrix on the estate of

LOUIS LANGWOR,

late of Newport, deceased, presents her first and final account of administration on said estate and prays that the same may be examined allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 7th day of May, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK, Probate Clerk.
4-21

Court of Probate, City of Newport, April 16, 1888.

GEORGE W. CARR and EDWIN S. BURDICK, Executors of the last will and testament of

THOMAS T. CARR,

deceased, who at the time of his death was Administrator on the estate of Mary Williams (with will annexed), late of Newport, deceased, present an account of the estate of said Mary Williams, with the estate of said Thomas T. Carr, and pray that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 7th day of May, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK, Probate Clerk.
3-21

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been appointed Administrator *de bonis non* on the estate of ALICE D. PECKHAM, widow, late of Middletown, R. I., who deceased, intestate, by the Court of Probate of said Middletown, and has duly qualified himself as such Administrator by giving bond to said Court. All persons having demands against said estate are hereby notified to present them, and those indebted thereto to make payment to the subscriber.

FELIX A. PECKHAM, Administrator.
Middletown, R. I., April 21, 1888.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Administrator on the estate of SARAH ANN HAZARD, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

JAMES S. HAZARD, Administrator.
Newport, April 14, 1888.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Executor of the last will and testament of LUCY W. OMAN, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

JOHN OMAN, Executor.
Newport, April 21, 1888.

Trees for Planting

While purchasing several thousand young trees for planting this spring at Connanicut Park, I have also procured a large variety suitable for streets and lawns, such as Beeches, Birches, Maples, Oaks, Lindens, Elms, &c., &c.

I shall have also a large selection of strictly ornamental trees and shrubs, including

Fern Leaved Beeches,
Copper Leaved Beeches,
Weeping Beeches,
Magnolias in variety,
Weir's Cut Leaved Maples,
Weeping and White Birches,
Horse Chestnuts and Catalpas,
Japanese Ginkgo,
Tulip Trees,
Scarlet Oaks and Maples.

I have also bought a large number of the newer varieties, including 20 varieties of Japanese maples, flowering shrubs, etc. These are all from one of the largest and best known nurseries in the country and have been grown with the utmost care. When delivered, these trees will be not only delivered but planted by an experienced workman. An illustrated catalogue of varieties may be seen at the Daily News office at any time and orders can be left there. In all cases when trees ordered are not satisfactory they may be declined on their arrival or exchanged for others. No such variety of rare and beautiful ornamental trees and shrubs has ever been exhibited in Newport.

L. D. DAVIS.
4-21